# Shells Hit Vessel in Baltic Sea

### \*3 West Germans Hurt; Bonn Calls It an Accident

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BONN -A West German Navy ship was accidentally hit early Monday by shells from a Warsaw Pact vessel in the Baltic Sea and three sailors were injured, the Defense Ministry said. There was no comment from any

Warsaw Pact nation. The Neckar, a navy supply and support ship, was struck while observing Warsaw Pact exercises in which pilotless drones lannched from shore were fired upon by East bloc ships, according to Uhrich Hundt, a Defense Ministry spokes-

Mr. Hundt said West Germany elieved the incident was accidental. He said the injured were being flown to West Germany by helicopter for treatment of shrapnel

While it was not clear to what country the ship that fired the shots belonged, a Defense Ministry source said he believed it was a Polish vessel

Friedhelm Ost, the chief West German spokesman, said his gov-exument would analyze the incident and discuss it with Warsaw Pact members.

The three injured were not in critical condition, he said. Mr. Ost refused to say whether protest would be lodged. Mr. Hundt, however, said his govern-

ment viewed the incident with

Mr. Fiundt said the shooting occurred Monday morning as the Neckar was in international waters 25 nautical miles off the Soviet coast in the Bay of Gdansk.

Five shells, which Defense Ministry sources said came from 46mm guns, hit the vessel. Four struck the Neckar's side and one lodged near its rear engine room. The ship See SHIP, Page 4

Kiosk

U.S. Court Rules

Against Deaver

WASHINGTON (AP) - A

federal appellate court ruled

Monday that Michael K.

Deaver, a lobbyist who once

was a top aide to President

al on perjury charges.

The U.S. Court of Appeals

ruled that Mr. Deaver could not

appeal the trial judge's denial of

his motion to dismiss the indict-

ment on the ground that the

independent counsel, Whitney

North Seymour Jr., had no au-

Lawyers for Mr. Deaver, the

former White House deputy

chief of staff, had said before

Monday's decision that they

planned to take any adverse rul-

ing to Chief Justice William H.

Rehnquist of the Supreme

White House post in 1985, is charged with five counts of ly-

ing to a House subcommittee

and a federal grand jury that

investigated his lobbying busi-

ness for possible ethics viola-

Mr. Deaver, who resigned his

thority to prosecute the case.



A demonstrator spraying flames at policemen, who reply with an extinguisher, during protests Monday in Seoul.

# Korea Protesters Appear to Broaden Base Students Leave Church, but More Demonstrations Erupt

Koreans of varied ages and social strations and rioting against the campus gates to hurl gasoline classes gathered at the Myongdong government of President Chun bombs at police lines. es gathered at the Myongdong Cathedral here Monday night for a Doo Hwan. candlelight Mass that developed into another emotional protest

against the government. for the government to re-open dialogue with the opposition.

The Mass was held five hours after about 200 people who had been taking refuge on the cathedral grounds were bused back to univer-

SEOUL - Thousands of South has been the focus of street demon-

The size and fervor of the turnout Monday night, however, suggested that the cathedral will re-Worshippers applanded Cardi- main a rallying point. And the nal Stephen Kim Sou Hwan, who diversity of the people attending in his first pulpit statement on the continuing public dissidence called movement is becoming more broadly based.

Reports from the provinces Mouday said anti-government protests occurred in six other South Korean cities, including Pusan, where about 10,000 students were campuses under the escort of reported to have battled policemen. priests. The move was carried out About 64,000 students were reportunder a safe-passage deal with the ed to have participated in rallies at 45 universities.

The government hoped that their Yonsei University in Seoul was police late Monday around the cadeparture would depoliticize the the scene of a particularly violent thedral.

cathedral, which since Wednesday riot that went on for hours Monday, with students charging out the bombs at police lines.

> As the evening Mass progressed in the cathedral, hundreds of radical students gathered on the street and confronted rows of riot policemen. The students linked arms and pushed against the policemen's shields, chanting, "Down with military dictatorship.

When the Mass ended, thousands of people lit candles and began to march from the church, singa traditional Korean song entitled "Our Wish Is Unification." The police blocked their way, apparently to prevent them from progressing through the city.

Protesters were skirmishing with

# The Middle Class Is Joining Revolt

By John Burgess Washington Past Service

SEOUL - It was a handful of students who began the rally that took place shortly after noon Monday outside the Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul. But within a half hour, thousands of solidly middle-

### NEWS ANALYSIS

class office workers, lunch-time strollers and shoppers had joined in, blocking the street with a highspirited festival of songs and antigovernment slogans.

Women leaned from high-rise buildings to shower roses and confetti on the crowd. People talked spontaneously to strangers. A man stood atop a stool and led the crowd in cheering, thousands of fists stabbing the air with each

"Initially people are alraid," said a trading company employee in suit and tie. "But when they get together, there is no fear." Until this week, the common

sense in South Korea was that the middle class could never make common cause with the stonethrowing radicals of the campuses. Five days of demonstrations have

Invariably, there are comparisons to the "pe pie's power" revolution in the Philippines last year. So far, the numbers in Seoul are

nothing against those seen in Manila. The turnout near the cathedral Monday afternoon, for example, probably was statistically insignificant in a city of almost 10 million

seized power in stages starting in any notification — informal or for-1979. Many South Koreans have mal — was sent to Congress. never accepted his legitimacy as

# **Italian Results Indicate** Communist Setback

The Associated Press

ROME - Italian voters dealt a than 80 percent. major blow to the Communists in parliamentary election while the Christian Democrats retained their position as the leading party and the Socialists made gains, early results and final projections showed Monday.

With both the Christian Democrats and the Socialists claiming victory in the voting Sunday and Monday, a new period of bargaining between the two parties appeared likely in fashioning Italy's 47th postwar government.

At stake were 630 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and 315 in the Senate.

proportional representation system, the breakdown of seats was not expected until Tuesday morning. Individual winners may not be known for several days.

Final projections, issued by the

Doxa polling agency and broadcast over the state-run television network, showed the Christian Democrats maintaining their leading po-sition in the Chamber of Deputies with 33.8 percent up from 32.9 percent in the last parliamentary election in 1983.

In the Senate, the Christian Democrats were projected to win 33.3 percent, up from 32.4 percent in 1983.

cent, up from 11.4 percent in the budget policies could lead to a lower house and increasing by a sharp fall in the dollar and severely lesser margin in the Senate.

The Communists, the country's gest Marxist party in the West, were projected to win 26.4 percent in the lower house, down from 29.9 percent, and 28.3 percent from 30.8 percent in the Senate.

Communist and other politicians said the party lost votes to the tion has led to a drastic curtailment Greens, who were projected to get of domestic policy independence, percent in the Senate in their first parliamentary bid.

The Greens ran on an anti-nuclear and pro-environmental plat-

Rosa Filippini, a Greens member, said their showing represented diate moratorium on the building of nuclear power plants in Italy.

There was an erosion in our electorate toward the Greens," a Communist senator, Emanuele through tax cuts and other fiscal Macaluso, said at party beadquarters. "It was a protest vote,"

Voter turnout was put at more

There were 45.6 million Italians eligible to vote for deputies, while 39 million were eligible to vote for

The elections were called a year early after a two-month political crisis that began in March when the Socialist prime minister, Bettino Craxi, resigned as the head of a five-party coalition.

At issue was a power-sharing dis pute with the Christian Democrats, who have led or dominated every Italian government since World War II.

A caretaker government led by a Christian Democratic prime minister, Amintore Fanfani, oversaw the

With both the Christian Democrats and the Socialists making gains, politicians predicted tough See ITALY, Page 4



Bettino Craxi, whose Socialist Party gained ground.

# Industrial Powers Told: Unite on Policy or Suffer

By Carl Gewirtz onal Herald Tribone

BASEL, Switzerland - Leaders of the major industrial countries were warned Monday that their The projections indicated that were warned Monday that their the Socialists would get 14.4 percontinued failure to coordinate harm the world economy.

The Bank for International Setsecond largest party and the big-tlements, in its annual report, urged the industrial countries to "face up to the fact" that they have in large measure lost the ability to run totally independent economic

"International financial integra-2.6 percent in the lower house and even for the largest countries and for debtors and creditors alike," said the BIS, a clearinghouse for central banks.

In addition to speaking "with one voice" to financial markets, the BIS said, the industrial countries must also "weigh the risks of taking a "mandate" to press for an imme-further fiscal measures," which it supported.

The report, in effect, endorsed U.S. calls on West Germany and Japan to bolster domestic demand measures. The idea is to suck in a greater volume of imports, from the

United States and elsewhere, and help sustain a higher level of world growth.

Japan has responded by proposing a \$42 billion package of measures to boost demand. West Germany has resisted calls to further stimulate its economy, for fear of kindling inflation.

America's trading partners have blamed the huge U.S. budget defi-cit for U.S. deficits in merchandise trade and in current account, which also includes trade in services such as banking. BIS concurred, calling for a "credible decrease in the U.S. budget deficit and an increase in the appallingly low saving ratio of U.S. households."

BIS acknowledged that fiscal stimulus may not be an ideal policy from the German and Japanese viewpoints. But measured against the disruption that would likely result from the inability of the United States to attract the capital inflows it needs, BIS suggested that such a disruption "would in the nearer future be a source of greater trouble not only for the world economy as a whole but also for the cading countries individually."

BIS's main concern is that private inflows of foreign capital to See BIS, Page 19

# put that wisdom into question and could rewrite the rules of politics. Reagan Officials Botched Saudi Sale

### Warnings of Congressional Anger Unheeded, Sources Say

By David B. Ottaway Washington Post Service

arrived informing Congress that a critical point in U.S. relations ington and Riyadh over a U.S. rethe Reagan administration intend- with all its Arab allies in the Gulf, ed to sell Saudi Arabia 1,600 of the was botched from the start. latest Maverick anti-tank missiles.

Less than four hours earlier, conministration officials sharply and clearly: The sale was controversial, the timing was terrible and more As an army general, Mr. Chun consultations were needed before

"It was made perfectly clear: and the Saudis again "shocked and president, especially since more please do not send it up today," than 200 people died in demonstra-tions in the city of Kwangju the ceedings. "Does it make sense to do this on Friday afternoon at 5:57 when you know they are controver-

By all congressional accounts, the confrontation by failing to heed the administration's latest failed at-WASHINGTON — At 5:57 tempt to show support for an important Arab ally, Saudi Arabia, at cate negotiations between Wash-President Ronald Reagan's sur-

**NEWS ANALYSIS** 

prise decision Thursday to withdraw "temporarily" the proposed Maverick sale left the administration in retreat, the powerful American Israel Public Affairs Committee delighted with an easy victory dismayed" at the outcome.

Mr. Reagan said his decision had been "precipitated" by strong congressional opposition. But the view from Capitol Hill was that the White House had itself precipitated

quest that the Saudis provide air cover with their U.S.-made F-15 jet fighters for U.S. surveillance aircraft over the entire Gulf, and for possible access to Saudi air bases for U.S. jet fighters.
The United States needs the as-

sistance to help protect the 11 Kuwaiti oil tankers it plans to put under the U.S. flag.

The impact on those negotiations is unclear. But critics and supporters of the Maverick sale said its withdrawal will further shake Saudi faith in the administration.

Critics, including the Senate minority leader, Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, accused the administration of insensitivity to the mood of Congress.

These critics also said it was further evidence of general bungling by an administration whose foreign policy is being sharply questions because of its proposal to use U.S. military forces to protect Kuwaiti oil tankers threatened by Iranian attacks. The White House was operat-

ing on its own wavelength and wasn't tuned in on the mood in Congress," said a congressional source. "They had their radars turned off."

Had those "radars" been on they would have picked up signals of deep congressional discontent that stemmed from an early report that the Saudis had declined on May 17 to intercept the Iraqi jet that at-tacked the USS Stark, killing 37 crewmen.

Despite administration attempts to defend the Saudis' behavior, the American Israel Public Affairs Committee and congressional opponents of Saudi arms sale made political gain from the report. Adding to this discontent were

what Senator Claiborne Pell. Democrat of Rhode Island, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, called "serious questions" about the willingness of the Saudis "to carry their share of the load in Gulf defenses and to work with us." By all administration accounts.

the White House as well as the State and Defense departments were caught off guard by the strength of congressional opposition to the sale of the missiles. "We did not perceive of this

See ARMS, Page 2

### Nations, said it appeared that Ha-noi and Moscow needed to reduce Moscow has been providing more while it continues to impose "military rule" on Cambodia and launch than \$1 billion a year in military Yet it and other shows of public the financial and political costs of and economic assistance to help attacks into Thailand. participation are raising talk of a Vietnam's occupation of Cambo-Vietnam maintain control of Cam-Mr. Siddhi had talks on Cambodia last month with Eduard A. She-new mood prevailing in South Kovardnadze, the Soviet foreign min- rea, in which more people may act gressional staffers had warned ad-Analysts said it was significant Referring to an aid and invest-that this view was shared by Prime ment boycott imposed on Vietnam ister, and other officials in on long-repressed hostility toward

by many non-Communist countries, Mr. Lee said that Hanoi knew its isolation was the direct result of its Cambodian policy and that this had "inflicted too beavy a burden"

speech that Vietnam and the Soviet Union had both put the "revival of was "more likely than continuing Vietnamese defiance."

Western officials estimate that

ese troops are stationed in Cambo-international environment" to fadia to support the pro-Hanoi gov- cilitate economic reconstruction

ity" should induce the Soviet Union and Vietnam to consider a their economies at the top of their compromise in Cambodia that priority to economic reform have priorities." As a result, he said, a would "lessen their military burimproved prospects for a negotiate negotiated Cambodian settlement, dens, which are the principal cause ed end to the Cambodian conflict. followed by Vietnam's withdrawal, of their existing economic woes."

al development "remains dubious"

Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, Indo-

conflict appear to have entered a This, he said, had "given rise to hopes that all parties to the conflict will now more clearly see the desir-

# Prospects for Cambodia Settlement Have Improved, ASEAN Officials Say Rouge regime and its two non-choed by the new group of leaders Communist allies. The confronta-who had taken over in Hanoi since By Michael Richardson

ional Herald Tribune SINGAPORE - Senior tion is in its minth year.

Monday they believed that recent ally, the Soviet Union, to give top The officials, here for the annual meeting of foreign ministers of the Association of South East Asian

Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singa-pore and Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila of Thailand. Singapore and Thailand have been the staun-

An estimated 140,000 Vietnam-

ASEAN government officials said Mr. Lee noted in his opening

chest opponents within ASEAN of Vietnam's intervention in Cambo- on Vietnam's economy. Mr. Siddhi said that a recent call by Soviet leaders for "a peaceful

He said that "economic rational-

But he cautioned that Hanoi's professed concentration on nation-

nesia's foreign minister, said that "the dynamics of the Cambodian

ability and viability of a political settlement as against the untenable

the government of President Chun Doo Hwan.

following year.

The imperial airs that the short.

### ernment and to ward off attacks by was a welcome development. This See SEOUL, Page 4 See ASEAN, Page 4 guerrillas of the ousted Khmer call, Mr. Siddhi said, was being In Bangladesh, Lovers Are Caught in Age-Old System of Justice



An artist's conception of the Lockheed model of the Advanced Tactical Fighter. Part II of a Special News Report on Aerospace: Military Markets, Pages 9-12

GENERAL NEWS

Americans like being married, a survey of American attirudes indicates. The pope's outspoken visit to Poland delighted the opposition but disappointed the Communist government. Page 2. Kurds are said to foment an

underground conflict among Turkish expatriates. Page 4. Western nations are intensifying their drive to replace the head of the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Dow close: UP 13.81

The dollar in New York:

DM £ Yen FF 1.829 1.6305 144.85 6.1025

By Seth Mydans

graced and threatened with public whipping, the lovers have turned against each other, and their stories, told in sullen monotones, are now at odds. But one thing is certain. Late one

Ali, were caught as they tried to clope. The incident shamed their

families and their village of Bholail, about 10 miles ; 16 kilometers) south of Dhaka. Now they faced the judgment of an ancient trial system known as salish, in which village elders, mostly tradesmen and small landowners, would exact justice that could include a public whipping or slap- lil's wife, Hamida.

ping and a forced realignment of the marriages involved. As the salish began, Mr. Jalil, a helper on a minibus who thinks his age is about 25, squatted at dusk in a small courtyard. He was surrounded by the men and boys of the village, as the elders, smoking himself refused to take part. expensive imported cigarettes, dis-

cussed his crime.

into it. She made advances."

Women play a secondary role in

Bangladesh's Moslem society. So

Mrs. Ali and the women accompa-

nying her were hidden in an adja-

cent building; if her testimony was New York Times Service needed, she was to speak into the DHAKA. Bangladesh — Discourtyard through a darkened win-

The salish, increasingly rare in Bangladesh, represents an attempt by village leaders to maintain their traditional feudal control and to cling to age-old customs - such as recent night, Abdul Jalil and his the subordination of women - in a neighbor's young wife, Khurshida nation that is slowly modernizing. It is an illustration of the distance that remains between thousands of isolated villages and the

> water and administrative control. "I am a poor man and I cannot afford to go to the police," said Mr. Tamizuddin, the father of Mr. Ja-

> structures of government, which have yet to reach much of the coun-

try with paved roads, electricity,

The other principals gathered at the house of a village elder, a cos-"I hardly even know her," he metics salesman named Guyashudsaid of Mrs. Ali. "She tempted me din Ahmed, to discuss the case.

But the salish snagged this night on a technicality when the ag-grieved husband, a bicycle-rickshaw driver named Mohammad Suruj Ali, failed to appear. Two nights later, the salish was again delayed when the accused

Standing almost unnoticed among them, in the shadows by a postered bed, was Mrs. Ali, a slight See COUPLE, Page 4

merzbank, Crédir Lyonaals.



Abdul Jalil on trial among village elders in Bholail, Bangladesh, after he tried to elope with his neighbor's wife.



General Wojciech Jaruzelski with Pope John Paul II at the end of his visit to Poland.

# Pope's Polish Visit Delighted Many, Annoyed a Few

By Michael T. Kaufman New York Times Service

WARSAW - During his week in Poland. Pope John Paul II grew steadily bolder as he challenged the government to prove its assertions of reform, pressed priests to identify with the aspirations of Solidarity and urged society to persist in pa-tient pursuit of liberty.

Along the way, the pope partied overtures by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, refusing to mention Soviet or Polish proposstepping-stones to peace.

Similarly, he brushed aside suggestions that a more conciliatory ly demoralized opposition, many of attitude toward the Polish govern- its leaders openly feared that the ment might increase the possibility pope, under pressure from influenthat he could visit Lithuania or the tial elements in the episcopate.

The directness of the messages. often conveyed in symbols of Po- conciliation with the government. lish history and literature, confounded the expectations of virtu- pointed the government, admon-

ally all Poles. The church hierarchy based in Warsaw and led by Cardinal Jozef Glemp had been hoping that the pope would avoid politically sensitive issues in the interest of establishing diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Warsaw. For its part, the government had anticipated that the visit would at least legitimize the course that

**NEWS ANALYSIS** 

General Jaruzelski has depicted as als for nuclear disarmament. In-reformist and provide backing for stead, he emphasized that human the disarmament proposals of Mikrights and increased participation hait S. Gorbachev, the general secof citizens in public life were the retary of the Soviet Communist Party.

As for the fragmented and largewould effectively end the era of Solidarity and approve policies of John Paul very clearly disapand inspired the opposition.

farewell statement on Sunday at underlined - for us." the Warsaw airport. He fairly bristled with frustration as he declared that, in recent days, his country had been disparaged by foreign libel.

the pope had not placed Polish ills and shortcomings in an interna-tional context, and he pointedly from something approaching deused the word "solidarity" in his own way.

"Like every other country, Poland is not a paradise on earth," said the general, who then asserted that efforts to extend democracy and liberalize the economy none-theless placed Poland in the vanguard of Socialist renewal. "Let our solidarity with all people suffering from racism, neocolonialism, un employment, and intolerance flow from this land."

The reaction of Solidarity lead-

Vergès Ends

disavow Solidarity, and delighted don't live in a free country and our primate of Poland voices cannot always be heard and The government's reaction was therefore the pope spoke about us apparent in General Jaruzelski's and to us and — as he himself

And while Lech Walesa, the leader of the union movement, is not commenting publicly about his 40-minute talk with John Paul. The general seemed insulted that people close to him say that his mood has shifted in the last week

> spair to hopeful enthusiasm. Mr. Walesa's friends said that he had been chagrined by requests from the ciergy to keep Solidarity insignia away from the papal Masses, but they reported he turned jubilant after the pope told him to continue and added that Solidarity's achievements have inspired people all over the world.

The least visible reaction has Church itself. There is little doubt

ished those clerics who sought to statement Sunday, declaring: "We ciated with Cardinal Glemp, who is

On the second day of the visit, he told newly ordsined priests the they should try to model them selves after the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, the pro-Solidarity priest who was slain by secret pol Cardinal Glemp has tried to diminish the cult of Father Popieluszko among young clerics.

The differences between the pope and the primate also came to light on Sunday when John Pani advised the Polish bishops that they should work to establish their credibility with the nation before concluding formal diplomatic ties between the Vatican and Warsaw Cardinal Glemp is thought to favor talks with General Jaruzelski, at least on the question of obtaining

Some experts on the church wonder whether General Jaruzelski and been in the Roman Catholic Cardinal Glemp, both of whom were in some measure scorned by The reaction of Solidarity leadthat during the week, John Paul
the pope, may now feel more
ers was also quick. They issued a often criticized the positions assoclined to deal with each other, the pope, may now feel more

# Campaign to Replace FAO Chief Widens

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service ROME - The United States, Britain and several other mainly Western nations have opened campaign to replace the head of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, whom they accuse of mismanaging the organization and pursuing anti-Western policies, according to Western dip-

As the official meeting of the organization's 49-member executive council began Monday, delegates said efforts to replace Dr. Edouard Saouma when his second six-year term expires at the end of this year would dominate informal

In his place, they want to appoint Moise Mensah of Benin, who is deputy director of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, which also aids Third

Dr. Saouma, a Lebanese, could

Yegor K. Ligachev

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not be reached for comment, but a tific and cultural body is badly run Food and Agriculture Organiza-and promotes political causes out-tion spokesman denied the charges side its mandate. against Dr. Saouma, saying that under his direction the organiza-tion has become more efficient and more oriented toward belping poor

In the organization's latest annual report, Dr. Saouma defends himself against the charges. In particular, he stresses that in Asia, "food self-sufficiency is close at hand," although 20 years ago "the prospect of that area ever producing sufficient food looked bleak."

The drive to replace Dr. Saouma is the latest move in a campaign by mainly Western nations to deal with what they call inefficiency by the United Nations and a tendency

The United States and Britain have withdrawn from UNESCO. saying that the educational, scienWestern members are fighting to

deny the UNESCO director gener-Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, a third term when his current one expires this year.

specialized agencies have agreed to duced its 25 percent assessed share group's meetings. The United of all UN spending. States was also excluded at first of all UN spending. In recent weeks, the Western diplomats said, the Lebanese gov-

ernment has pleaded with Western nations for Dr. Saouma's reapwould constitute a further humilia-

Shultz was persuaded only with difficulty to endorse the removal of Dr. Saouma, according to the dip-

The nations that want to replace Dr. Saouma are concerting their strategy in secret meetings of what is known as the Camberley group. after the town in Britain where the first meeting was held last year.

The original members of the group were Australia, Britain, Can-The 11 higgest Western contrib-utors to the United Nations and its many. Japan, the Netherlands. ada, Denmark, Finland, West Ger-Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

France, which supports Dr. creases. The United States has re- Saourna, was not invited to the because its representative to the Food and Agriculture Organization, Millicent Fenwick, a former member of Congress, was believed to support Dr. Saouma.

But since her departure a few months ago, the United States has been associated with the move

Supporting Dr. Saouma are most Supporting Dr. Saouma are most organization is the second-largest Arab and African nations and UN aid-giving organization, after many other Third World nations. the World Bank.



Dr. Edouard Saouma

diplomats say. Italy has declared itself neutral.

With a two-year budget of \$420 million and about \$1 billion in pledges from donor countries for food programs it administers, the

Warnings Missed

(Continued from Page 1)

Maverick sale as in the least politi-

cally sensitive," a self-described

"surprised" assistant secretary of

state, Richard W. Murphy, told the

Senate committee Wednesday.

a "steady process" of consulta-

Legally, there is a 30-day formal

man's agreement" worked out in

to skip the informal notification.

The State Department, seeking belatedly to make amends, suc-

ceeded in irritating Congress more

by offering a "concession." In a letter to Mr. Pell on June 5, Edward

tion first should have convinced

Congress that Saudi Arabia was

escorting the Kuwaiti tankers.

been convinced that some of the 67

Senate opponents to the sale would

switch sides once Congress was

more than \$14 million.

**ARMS:** 

# **Barbie Case** In Single Day LYON - The defense for Klaus

Barbie, the former Gestapo chief of Lyon, presented and concluded its case in one day Monday, compared with the five weeks of presentations by about 90 prosecution and civil

Before Barbie's defense attorney Jacques Vergès, began calling wit-nesses, the state prosecutor, Pierre Truche, warned the nine jurors hearing Barbie's case on charges of crimes against humanity to beware of what he called a "defense of

Mr. Vergès had promised before the opening of the trial that his defense would invite comparison between Barbic's actions and those of French officers during the Alge-

He also has said he would bring up the conduct of French Resistance members during World War

The defense case was delayed three hours by Charles Korman, a civil party attorney, who sought to block most of Mr. Verges' witness-

es from testifying.
He argued before presiding Judge André Cerdini that none of the witnesses could testify to the facts about Barbie and that the testimony was an attempt to side-

track the trial. He said Congress was first told Mr. Truche, however, noted that of the proposed sale in February. Since then, he said, there had been all of last week had been devoted to witnesses of general interest" who had no direct evidence to offer in the case against Barbie, but who Independent accounts said the were able to offer insights into White House also blundered by World War II, Nazism and the Ge-

trying to cut from 50 to 30 days the time Congress has to disapprove The prosecutor said that the defense should be allowed to put its proposed arms sales abroad worth itnesses on the stand.

Mr. Verges responded to at-tempts to block his case by shout-"This is the trial of Verges that they are making today."

tion of a pending arms sale 20 days two occasions when Judge Cerdini before the formal notification, to ordered him to be brought to court to be identified by witnesses. the case of controversial sales, time to work out changes to avoid em-

Barbie is accused of arresting torturing and deporting hundreds barrassing either the administra-tion or the foreign recipient. of Jews and French Resistance members to Nazi concentration or None of the congressional aides

allowing the witnesses to testify.

Mr. Vergès first called Raymond.

Aubrac, 73, who was arrested June 21, 1943, in the same Gestapo raid in which Jean Moulin, a Resistance

leader, was apprehended. Questions were focused on contradictions between Mr. Aubrac's J. Derwinski, undersecretary for se. earlier testimony and more recent

curity assistance, offered to delay a comments. Mr. Vergès did not question Mr. letter of offer for the sale for 20 days after the 30-day formal notifi-Aubrac in an attempt to reveal new cation period ended June 28, "on a one-time exceptional basis." information about the arrest of Moulin.

Before the trial, Mr. Verges had Congressional experts on arms sales said last week the administrapromised to make the subject of Moulin's betrayal a key part of his defense of Barbie.

Mr. Aubrac described his arrest not at fault during the Stark inciand interrogation by Barbie and dent, and that it should have outsaid he had been beaten, although lined the assistance Saudi Arabia not tortured as severely as other

was willing to extend to the forces witnesses who had testified earlier. The crimes Barbie, 73, is accused State and Defense department of are alleged to have occurred officials, and the president's Nawhile he was an SS lieutenant in tional Security Council experts on Lyon from 1942 to 1944. the Middle East, were said to have

Another of the six defense witnesses, Eddine Lakdar-Toumi, 50, testified about a complaint he filed in 1984 against the French govern-

briefed on the assistance Saudi Arabia was willing to provide U.S. The complaint alleged that the French Army during "pacifications operations" had committed the crimes against his father, an Algerian resistance fighter who disap-

The complaint was dismissed, cused of torturing Algerians.

Civil party attorneys will present closing arguments beginning June 17. followed by final prosecution and defense remarks.

A verdict is expected in early



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# **WORLD BRIEFS**

# Cuban Defector Tells of Angola Loss WASHINGTON (AP) — The Cuban general who defected to the United States last month with his family has told U.S. interrogators that 10,000 Cuban troops have been killed in Angola since 1976, according to

administration officials.

The estimate by Brigadier General Rafael del Piño Diaz is the first authoritative figure the United States has received on Cuban casualties in Angola, and U.S. officials said it was similar to their own calculations.

Cuban troops were sent to Angola in the mid-1970s to help that country's Marxist government defend itself against military attacks by foes supported by South Africa.

### **Beijing Student Boycott Continues**

BEUING (UPI) — About 550 college students ignored pleas from the government and boycotted classes for a fifth day Monday in a protest aimed at convincing officials to remove a tobacco factory from their campus, a school official said.

The boycott at the Central Institute of Finance and Banking is the first reported major incident of campus unrest in China since December and early January, when nationwide student demonstrations for democratic reforms took place in as many as 20 cities, including Beijing. The institute's students did not take part in those protests.

All of the school's 1,100 students participated in the first four days of the boycott to press for the removal of the factory, built during the Cultural Revolution. The students complained about fumes and noise and said the college could not increase its student population because the factory was so large that the school could not build new dosmitories, a school official said.

### Suspect Held in Paris in Rome Slaying PARIS (UPI) - An accused leader of the Italian Red Brigades was

arrested Monday in connection with the assassination in March in Rome of an Italian Air Force general, Licio Giorgieri, the authorities said.

The police said Maurizio Locusta, accused of being a strategist for a Red Brigades cell in Rome, was taken into custody at a Paris hotel after an Italian magistrate ordered his arrest cariier Monday. Three other

persons were arrested with him. The Italian authorities believe Mr. Locusta was the organizer of the murder of General Giorgieri, 61, who was in charge of Italy's air and space weapons procurement. He was shot and killed by young people on a motorcycle as he was being driven home in his official car. The Combatant Communist Union, a faction of the Red Brigades, claimed responsibility. At least 15 people have been arrested and accused in the

# Teen Pilot's Parents Now in Moscow

MOSCOW (AP) — The parents of Mathias Russ, the West German teen-age pilot jailed in Moscow after his unauthorized flight last month. arrived in the Soviet Union on Monday and will meet with their son on Tuesday, a West German diplomat said.

Bartie, 73, has not attended his Ulrich Brandenburg, an embassy spokesman, said Karl-Heinz and that considers third day except for Monika Rust would visit their 19-year-old son on Tuesday, but did not

say where the meeting would take place. The pilot has been in Soviet custody since May 28, when he set down in Red Square after flying a single-engine Cessna from Heisinki through strictly controlled Soviet airspace. No formal charges have been announced, and Soviet officials have said only that their investigation is

# extermination camps. Judge Cardini ruled in favor of East Berlin Rock Fans Protest Again

BERLIN (Reuters) — A crowd of youths again chanted "The wall must got" on Sunday night after an open-air rock concert in East Berlin, but this time the police did not intervene and there was no violence. A crowd of several hundred lingered in Friedrichshain Park after a British pop group's concert that was sponsored by the Communist Party newspaper Neues Deutschland. The chanting, involving about 100 dem-

newspaper Nenes Deutschland. The chanting, involving about 100 demonstrators, continued sporadically for about 20 minutes.

Last weekend, thousands of young pop music fans, gathering near the wall dividing the city to hear rock concerts in West Berlin, clashed with policemen sealing off the area. It was the most serious outbreak of public discontent in East Berlin in nearly 10 years. But East German officials denied that the incidents had taken place, and ascribed them to the fantasy" of Western correspondents.

# Sri Lanka Allows Relief for Tamils

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — Sri Lanka, whose navy named back an Indian relief flotilla earlier in June, agreed Monday to let unarmed Indian vessels bring supplies to Tamils on the Jaffna Peninsula. Officials in New Delhi said that the Tamils were near starvation, a charge that Sri Lanka denied, after a blockade and the army's antiguerrilla offensive. The supplies will be inspected, escorted and unloaded under Sri Lankan supervision, according to an agreement reached by the two countries.

There had been no discussion of the total amount of the aid, but 1,000 tons of food, medicine and fuel were ready for shipment from Indian ports, possibly by the end of the week, diplomatic sources said.

### For the Record

The espionage trial of Margret Hocke, 52, a former secretary to five West German presidents, began Monday in Dusseldorf, West Germany, with Ms. Hocke admitting she passed state secrets to the Russians after she fell in love with a man suspected of being a KGB agent. (AP) A Polish plane with two men on board landed early Monday at the military airfield. Tempelhof, in West Berlin, an airport spokeswoman and She said the two occupants, both in their The were being interrogated.

because the French government said. She said the two occupants, both in their 20s, were being interrogated amnesty to officers ac-

# TRAVEL UPDATE

# French Air Traffic Strike Continues

PARIS (Renters) - Air Traffic controllers vowed Monday to continue their job action and threatened to extend the length of their work

stoppages if their pay is docked.

Other French unions conducted an houriong work stoppage in schools and government offices Monday to protest a law that advanced Friday in

the National Assembly that may penalize state employees by increasing the amount of pay they are docked when they strike.

The Royal Jordanian Airline's director-general has resigned amid a reorganization of the national airline, the board chairman, Ali Ghandout, and Monday. The commence decided the board chairman, Ali Ghandout, and Monday. said Monday. The government decided that the airline's chairman would

The second section with the second

also act as chief executive officer, Mr. Ghandour said. (Renters)
The British Airports Authority reported Monday it made pro-tax profits
of £124 million (\$203 million) in fiscal 1986-87, £2 million more than the

### pointment, saying his replacement by many of its agencies to pursue tion for Lebanon. policies inimical to Western inter-Secretary of State George P.

# Top Soviet Leaders Out of Step Analysts Says Ligachev Is Ready if Gorbachev Falters

There really is a threat there to

Mr. Ligachev, a husky man with

reputation for blunt talk, has dis-

missed such reports. When asked recently by a delegation of mem-bers of the U.S. Congress about

replied, "Western reports of divi-

sions among the leaders are fabri-

cations and inventions designed by

Several of the members of Con-

gress reported that Mr. Ligachev

those who wish us to fail."

Gorbachev," Mr. Zlotnik said.

moderate pace."

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service MOSCOW - Almost from the moment they assumed power more

than two years ago, the two men have seemed slightly out of step. Whenever Mikhail S. Gorbachev called for increased openness. Yegor K. Ligachev, the second-ranking Communist Party leader, friction in the Soviet leadership, he seemed to follow a few days later

with a call for increased discipline. When Mr. Gorbachev, 56, said it was time to fill in the blank pages in Soviet history, opening the way for re-examination of the Stalin era, Mr. Ligachev, 66, soon cautioned

As the months have passed, this intently by foreign diplomats and many Soviet citizens who wonder whether the differences reflect a divergence of style and emphasis or

a more serious political division.

made an impassioned defense of Mr. Gorbachev's policies in an against dwelling on past problems. hourlong monologue, assuring the Americans that "people who stand in the way will be removed." Mr. Ligachev commands consid-

Many Western analysts, including the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's senior expert on the Soviet leadership, have concluded that Mr. Ligachev has subtly but surely positioned himself to replace Mr. Gorbachev should the Soviet leader

The CIA analyst, Marc Zlotnik, said at a Kennan Institute seminar in Washington in April. "Ligachev has sent signals on a number of issues that he takes a much more

cautious position than Gorba-He added: "While Ligachev has been careful not to be actively opposing Gorbachev, and has been basically supportive of the main elements of the Gorbachev agenda. the very fact he has sent out signals like this suggests that he's letting it be known that, should the party rank and file of the Central Committee become fed up with Gorbachev, he can continue with the

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### erable authority in the party as 'Ligachev has sent signals on a number of issues that he cautious position

takes a much more than Gorbachev. — Marc Zlotnik,

CIA analyst both a full member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, one of only three leaders to have such a dual appointment. The others are Mr. Gorbachev and Lev

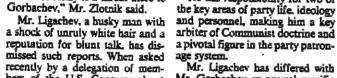
N. Zaikov. Although a decade older than Mr. Gorbachev. Mr. Ligachev reached full membership in the Polithuro in April 1985, four years after Mr. Gorbachev reached the same position and a month after Mr. Gorbachev became Soviet

While Mr. Gorbachev rose through party ranks thanks largely to his stewardship of a southern agricultural region near the Black in Tomsk, a grimy industrial, ener-





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He has responsibility for two of

change but at a much slower, more gy and transportation hub in Sibe-

Mr. Ligachev has differed with Mr. Gorbachev on several specific tions. issues, opposing secret balloting in the election of party leaders, questioning the need for a mandatory retirement policy for party officials and placing greater emphasis than Mr. Gorbachev on the need to

strengthen the military. He has been particularly outspoken on cultural issues, an area in notification. But under a "gentlewhich he specialized as a young party activist in Siberia, often 1976, the White House normally seeming to second-guess Mr. Gorprovides an "informal" notificabachev's drive to expand glasnost,

His theme, repeated in dozens of permit quiet consultations and, in speeches over the last two years, is that Soviet cultural institutions, while granted greater liberties, must continue to serve the interests

While Mr. Gorbachev has agitat- attending the administration's ed for a variety of changes in Soviet briefing on Friday, May 29, under-life, many involving liberalization stood that the White House wanted in one form or another. Mr. Liga-to skip the informal notification. chev has stressed what he calls "the ethical sphere," which includes crackdowns on corruption, drinking and indifference toward work. He is often pictured on the evening television news inspecting industrial plants, lecturing workers about the need for greater discipline and

productivity. An aircraft engineer by training.
Mr. Ligachev started his party work in 1944 while an engineer at an aircraft plant in the Siberian city of Novosibirsk,

He served as party leader in the Tomsk region from 1965 to 1983, reaching full membership on the Central Committee in 1976. Mr. Ligachev was brought to loscow in 1983 by Yuri V. Andro-

pov to be Central Committee secre-

tary in charge of party personnel.

Mr. Andropov was the Soviet lead-er from Nov. 12, 1982, to Feb. 9, He vaulted to full Politburo membership in April 1985 without the customary period as a nonvot-



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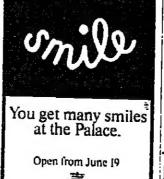


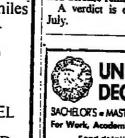


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PARIS, France, June 15, 1987 - General Dynamics announced today that its Space Systems Division will build 18 Atlas/Centaur launch vehicles under a company-funded program representing one of the largest single space commitments in the industry.

"We fully intend to remain as the leader in the commercial launch vehicle business," said Dr. Alan M. Lovelace, General Manager of the Space Systems Division, during a press conference at the 1987 Paris Air Show.

"Our company has played a key role in the space program since its inception and we are dedicated to continuing and supporting our country's preeminence in space, both commercially and militarily," Lovelace said.

# GENERAL DYNAMICS

Space Systems Division

# Deaths Are Said to Rise in Kurdish Separatist Conflict

By Alan Cowell New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — The police and intelligence agencies in several West European countries say an underground conflict has erupted seeking to swing West European among Turkish expatriates, pitting opinion behind their cause. underground conflict has erupted Kurdish separatists against a variety of foes.

The contest, reflecting Turkish factionalism before that country's most recent period of military rule from 1980 to 1983, is said to have left at least 20 persons dead in

The police in several West European countries say the conflict is the work of the Soviet-backed Kurdish Workers Party, which has been fighting a guerrilla war against the Ankara government in the mountains of eastern Turkey since August 1984. Many of its supporters are in exile in Western Eu-

rope.
The Kurdish militants' activities, their Marxist and separatist beliefs, and even their language are unlawful in Turkey. The party was blamed by some Swedish inves tors for the assassination of Olof Palme, the Swedish prime minister, in 1986. Several Kurdish party members were arrested on Jan. 20 in connection with the killing, but they were released after a few hours for lack of evidence.

The Kurdish party denies complicity in the Palme assassination and says the conflict in Western Europe, by recent tradition a haven for Turks mostly seeking work but some in quest of political refuge, has been fomented by Turkish intelligence agencies.

But other Kurdish groups, seeking to represent the many factions among 20 million Kurds in whose name separatist wars are being fought in Iran, Iraq and Turkey. say the Kurdish party's actions dis-

The Kurdish party's campaign in Europe, some experts say, is designed to eliminate defectors, attack ideological foes and, as in the among Kurds is that the actions war in eastern Turkey, strike at some of their militants have been those deemed to be collaborators. carrying out in Europe damage the Interviews with officials and spe- cause of the Kurds.

cialists on Kurdish issues in Turkey, West Germany, the Nether-self as an organization free of for-lands, Sweden, Switzerland and mal ties to political groups repre-France, suggest that the Kurdish senting Kurds and says its goals are party, which seeks to create a Mos-cow-aligned, Kurdish nation in and Kurdish culture, to help Kurd-

They said that an Indonesian en-

voy had been asked by Vietnamese

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feared for its terrorism and viewed ish autonomy.

vided, transnational group that has toward the Kurdish party have have been fighting for centuries hardened. against what it considers to be variland, never recognized as a coun-

the Soviet Union and Syria. Sweden labeled the Turkish Kurdish movement as a terrorist organization before the Palme as-

> Police in several West European countries say the conflict is the work of the Sovietbacked Kurdish Workers Party.

sassination, Swedish officials said, and refused entry to the movement's leader, Abduliah Ocalan, who is based in Damascus. Switzerland has recorded hostilities purportedly linked to the Kurdish separatist party, and West

a threat to security. "This is only a personal view," said Siyamend Othman, an Iraqi Kurd from the Kurdish Institute in Paris, "but I think really that the Kurdish Workers Party represents a very small minority among goals.

The Kurdish Institute depicts it-

ASEAN: Prospects Improve for Cambodia Settlement

eastern Turkey, has become an un- ish immigrants in Western Europe. welcome guest in Western Europe, and to promote the cause of Kurd-

as an embarrassment by rival and European policemen, particularmore moderate Kurdish groups ly in Sweden, the Netherlands and West Germany, have chronicled a suring of clashes and fights purport-There are said to be about edly instigated by the Kurdish sep-600,000 Kurdish immigrants in aratist party since 1984. In re-Western Europe, members of a di-sponse, West European attitudes

Nine Turkish Kurds are being ous foreign occupations. Their held in Sweden under what is called "commune arrest" in parts of Swetry, is called Kurdistan, and it em- den because of killings there in braces parts of Iran, Iraq, Turkey. 1984 and 1985 and are obliged to report to the police several times a week. Swedish police sources said.

They may not be formally expelled from Sweden because Turkish law permits the death sentence for those deemed to be political terrorists, and Western diplomats in Ankara say captured Kurdish separatists have frequently been

litical campaigners in West Germany, published this month by the Interior Ministry in Bonn, says, The orthodox-Communist Kurdish Workers' Party was in 1986 by far the most active and most militant extremist organization among the Kurds."

West German officials say the resident population of 1.4 million Turks in West Germany includes 300,000 to 400,000 Kurds, the biggest Turkish population in Western Europe. The Netherlands has about 40,000 Kurds, who are not recognized internationally as holding their own nationality.

In a German-language publica-tion last year, the Interior Ministry Germany lists Mr. Ocalan's movement among those officially called report says, the Kurdish Workers Party called itself "the force that has taken up the struggle against the fascist Turkish occupation" and said it was committed to "revolutionary violence" to pursue its

> Such assertions by Western governments uncomfortable with the militant Kurdish presence on their soil are difficult to verify because of the underground nature of the Kurdish separatist party's opera-

The organization's European spokesman is widely held to be a

George P. Shultz examining the inside of a World War II cannon on Corregidor Island in the Philippines Monday.

# U.S. Sees Aquino Winning Insurgency Battle

MANILA - Convinced that the tide is running in favor of President Corazon C. Aquino in her battle against Communist in-surgents, George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, is prepared to offer continued eco-nomic and military support but no dramatic increases in aid to the Philippines. U.S. officials said Monday.

Mr. Shultz was scheduled to meet with Mrs. Aquino on Tuesday to sign aid agree-

ments releasing \$168 million in aid that had already been committed.

In addition, just before Mr. Shultz's arrival in Manila, the U.S. Defense Department arranged for the delivery of 10 UH-1H Huey helicopters that the Philippine government needs in its campaign against the country's estimated 24,000 Communist insurgents.

"There's a growing sense of confidence in the military," a U.S. official said. "The mili-tary is becoming increasingly competent and

the cronyism that riddled the military during the time of Marcos, is disappearing. In addition to Mrs. Aguino, Mr. Shultz is to meet with Defense Secretary Rafael M. Ileto and General Fidel V. Ramos, the armed forces chief of staff.

On his way back from a tour of Corregidor Island aboard the yacht used by former President Ferdinand E. Marcos, Mr. Shultz's motorcade passed about 100 demonstrators holding pro-Marcos signs across the street

The United States has sought cooperation in the Gulf since the Iraqi attack on the U.S. frigate Stark, in which 37 seamen died. At a council meeting in Abu Dhabi last fall, Kuwait sought a from the U.S. Embassy. joint strategy for superpower pro-tection of shipping that has been attacked by both Iran and Iraq, but

nothing came of it. The emirates and Omen, one diplomat here said, were worried that superpower involvement "will raise the risk of more aggressive Iranian behavior."

Arabs Fear

Kuwaiti Plan

Superpowers

By John Kifner

New York Times Service

bors are giving mixed reactions to the idea that the United States and

the Soviet Union will protect Kn-

None of the nations has em-

"Saudi Arabia and Bahrain are

equivocal," said a Western diplo-

mat. "In the lower Gulf - the

United Arab Emirates, Qate

The Reagan administration

plans to give half of Kuwait's 22-

tanker fleet the protection of the

U.S. Navy by an arrangement un-

der which the ships would become

A meeting of foreign ministers of

the six-state Gulf Cooperation

Council, of which Kuwait is a member, yielded a vaguely worded

endorsement of Kuwait's right to

But the ambivalent attitude of

the other members was reflected in

recent remarks by the oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, Mana Said al-Oteiba

forces to enter our territorial wa-

Although Kuwait had a right to protect its commercial interests, he

will not oblige other states to fol-

said, "we hope that circumst

We do not have to allow foreign

seek protection for its trade.

Oman - they are worned."

waiti oil tankers in the Gulf.

braced the idea.

U.S. flag vessels.

KUWAIT - Kuwait's neigh-

To Involve

Oman recently sent its foreign minister, Yousef bin al-Alawi Abdullah, to Tehran in hopes of im-proving relations. The sheakdoms munists apparently dashed their hopes of fashioning a leftist coaliof the emirates, Dubai in particu-lar, have long had profitable trader across the Gulf with Iran.

The other council members are Sandi Arabia, Qatar and Bahrain. Although the Gulf states public tive during the campaign. bristle over suggestions that the United States might establish bases in the area, saying it would infringe on their sovereignty, three have made individual military arrange-ments with the United States.

Bahrain provides berths for the U.S. task force in the Gulf. Saudi Arabia allows U.S. military planes to land there. Oman, which has long had extensive military relations with Britain, has U.S. military supply depots and allows U.S. planes to use its airfields on a case-

by-case basis. The Reagan plan to protect Ku-waiti ships, which has come under criticism in Congress, may be further complicated by the administration's i proposed sale to Sandi Arabia of 1,600 Maverick air-to-ground missiles in the face of congressional

opposition. Such reversals of promises to sell U.S. arms have long been regarded as an insult by the Saudis and have been a source of friction with Arab states considered to be more moderate, particularly Saudi Arabia

and Jordan. Saudi cooperation is important in the plan to put more U.S. war-ships in the Gulf. A vital part of the plan calls for extending air protection for the ships using American

early warning radar planes flying from Sandi Arabia with mixed U.S. and Saudi crews. Diplomats and Arab sources

here noted that any increase in pro-tection for shipping in the Gulf might favor Iran, rather than Iraq, the opposite of the presumed intent of the United States. After harsh criticism of the su-

perpowers, Iranian officials are now saying they would favor a halt to all attacks on Gulf shipping.

Iran is more dependent on the
Gulf than Iraq because the Gulf is Iran's only outlet for oil, its main Radical students who took ref- export. Iraq's southern oil terminal uge in Myongdong Cathedral last has been shut since early in the war, week have been showered with which has lasted nearly seven years,

People also were angered by a fraq's air superiority gives it the popular comedian, Kim Pyong Jo, for a joke he made while entertain-

"The Iraqis don't like the pres-It was a play on words to the effect sure to end the tanker war," said a that the party gives love to the Western diplomat. "Ending all the people while the opposition gives attacks would work against them, although that's not really the intention of the Americans.

■ Iraqi Pilot Not Punished Aziz, said Monday that the pilot of the plane that attacked the Stark

New York.

The second of the

» ប្រជាជាធិប្រាស់ស្នាក់ការ

Monday's demonstration at the meant the pilot had the right to helmets and gas masks charged the said there were no sanctions taken against him. That's it."

"Most Koreans are in the DMZ," said one man who turned out at the cathedral last weekend length was referring to the demiliarized zone that separates North and South Korea.

John BERRISCORD TATHAM
On Smday, June 14, 1987, from injuries sustained in a road accident in London, length of the cathedral last weekend in a road accident in London, length of the cathedral last weekend in a road accident in London, length of the cathedral last weekend in a road accident in London, length of the cathedral last weekend in a road accident in London, length of the cathedral last weekend in a road accident in London, length of the cathedral last weekend in a road accident in London, length of the cathedral last weekend in a road accident in London, length of the cathedral last weekend in a road accident in London, length of the cathedral last weekend in a road accident in London, length of the cathedral last weekend in a road accident in London, length of the cathedral last weekend in a road accident in London, length of the cathedral last weekend in a road accident in London, length of the cathedral last weekend in a road accident in London, length of the cathedral last weekend in a road accident in London, length of the cathedral last weekend in a road accident in London, length of the cathedral last weekend in a road accident in London, length of the cathedral last weekend in a road accident in London, length of the cathedral last weekend in a road accident in London, length of the cathedral last weekend in a road accident in London, length of the cathedral last weekend in a road accident in London, length of the cathedral last weekend in a road accident in London, length of the cathedral last weekend in a road accident in London, length of the cathedral last weekend in a road accident in a road ac

# Shells Fired

(Continued from Page 1)

prang a leak and a fire broke out He said the crew brought the fire

and the leak under control, then set the Neckar, which was traveling alone at the time, on course back to the Baltic port of Kiel. The ship headed to Kiel under its own power, he said.

There are indications pointing to technical or human failure," Mr. Hundt said. "There is no reason to think it was done deliberately." He said West Germany would

consult with the Warsaw Pact nations through "the usual channels." The Neckar, he said, had been observing the Warsaw Pact exercises from a distance of several miles and that ships from other pact members were aware of its

Mr. Hundt said that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact countries regularly observe each other's sea maneuvers according to mutually agreed upon ground rules. The Neckar, he said, was armed

and equipped with electronic moniequipment. "An incident of this type hasn't happened before." he said. "There

have been in the past a few close calls that were harmless."

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand - Twenty-nine crew members from the Hong Kong cargo ship Cumberlande, which sank near Pitcairn Island, have been rescued after spending nearly 24 hours in from behind the curtain. "She

Don Christian, said by telephone that the crew members were well but seasick after being picked up Bavaria unharmed early Monday. Sunday by the container ship ACT

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### SHIP: **ITALY:** Results Indicate a Setback to Communist Party Socialists would produce "power-ful and prolonged turbulence" in five coalition partners in the Craxi-(Continued from Page 1)

bargaining for the formation of the next coalition.

'I don't think there will be any drastic changes," Mr. Craxi said. Guido Bodrato, deputy leader of the Christian Democrats, said the five-party coalition "remains the

only possible solution."
"We had asked for a symbolic increase over our 1983 showing. and we have obtained that," said Giovanni Galloni, a Christian Democratic member of the Chamber of Deputies and a party leader.

The influential newspaper La Repubblica said before the election that a respectable showing by both the Christian Democrats and the tarian Democracy.

Italian politics.

asked to form the next government. But the Socialists, because they control the crucial swing votes, are also expected to press their claim to

The rest of the votes were scattered among smaller parties, including the three small partners in Mr. Craxi's former coalition - the Republicans, Socialist Democrats and Liberals - as well as the neofascist Italian Social Movement, the Radicals and the leftist Prole-

led cabinet would get 52.7 percent, As the largest party, the Christian Democrats are likely to be and 57.9 percent, up from 55.2 per-The dismal showing by the Com-

> The Communist Party leader Alessandro Natta, had put forward such a coalition as a viable alterna-

"It's a clear defeat for the Comrmnists and a defeat of their claim to the leadership of the left," said Claudio Martelli, Mr. Craxi's chief

# COUPLE: Village Justice Maintained in Bangladesh

(Continued from Page 1) woman of 18 with delicate features,

wearing a faded red-print sari. "I ran away because my husband couldn't provide for me," said Mrs. Ali, the daughter of a subsistence farm laborer. "I hardly even know

the man. "My godmother persuaded me toring and radio transmission to do it," she said without expression. "I didn't want to go. The boy talked me into it. He said he would take the responsibility. He took me by force. He beat his wife and blood was coming from her mouth

and nose. Mr. Jalii had recently received a warning from a session of the salish for having beaten his wife, and Mr.

Tamizuddin had taken her away. From behind a curtained doorway across the room came a woman's low voice: "Don't believe her. She's a loose woman. She is lying." "I am not," said Mrs. Ali just as quietly. "I had work in a garment

factory. "She didn't work," said the voice played around. She's a slut. Someone said, 'Come with me,' and she

"It's not true," the young woman said, cracking her knuckles as she the room. He looked everywhere spoke. "He forced me to go with but at his wife.

Subhan Sardir, a member of the Sardir asked him. salish, removed his glasses in a gesture that brought allence to the room. "We may or we may not whip them," he said of the offending couple. "But we wil force them to marry."

"Will you marry him?" he said, turning on Mrs. Ali. "You won't? You won't go?"

"I won't," she said. "How will you eat, all alone in the world?" he asked. "Who will

"I'll find some way," she said.

"You ran away with that boy and now you refuse to marry him," said Mr. Sardir, raising his voice. You know me. I'll bet you never got a real whipping from your fa-ther. I'll show you what a real whip-

He declared: "She'll accept. She must accept. She has put the whole village to shame, and it is our obli-gation under Islamic law to rectify

"Will you take her back?" Mr.

"No." said Mr. Ali quietly.

"I feel sorry for her," Mr. Sardir said. "She's a very simple girl and But we are doing what we assist "She is a fallen woman now and

nobody else will marry her," he said. "It's the boy's responsibility now to take her as his wife and support her. Otherwise she will starve,"

When the salish convened again. the village elders tried to persuade

the accused men and woman to get married, but they declined. Mr. Jahl and Mrs. Ali flogged in public, he 30 times and she 20. Mr. Jalil was also fined.

"I want my wife back," he told the salish. But his father-in law, Mr. Tamizoddin, said his daughter would never go back to such a man. Mrs. Ali said, "Til work as a maidservant to fend for myself and will never marry again."

# SEOUL: Middle Class Joining Protests Against Chun

(Continued from Page 1) balding Mr. Chun affects also add to public hostility. Koreans appear not to mind such behavior if they feel the leader has earned the right to office. But in many minds, Mr. Chun has not.

The paradox is that while development of South Korea's political institutions has remained stifled, its economy has raced ahead into the industrial age. Gross national product has roughly doubled since Mr. Chun came to power.

# TWA Crew Sees Hijack Suspect

BONN - Crew members of the BONN — Crew members of the Last week, the ruling party for-TWA airliner hijacked in 1985 were mally nominated Roh Tae Woo for shown a suspected Lebanese ter- president. He is another former rorist Monday and asked if they could identify him as one of the the coup d'etat in 1979. men who took them hostage, West German officials said.

security adviser, Horst Teltschik, ny handles the case of Mohammed Ali Hamadeh.

German authorities were counting on the witnesses to provide the evidence necessary to try Mr. Hama- tear gas by the police for six days. deh here for murder and hijacking. The furnes have settled over thou-The United States has asked West sands of homes and workplaces. Germany to extradite Mr. Hama- choking children walking to school deh. but it is widely believed that and people heading for market. Bonn plans to try him for the same Bonn plans to try him for the same
charges because of concerns over the police battling students on the two West German businessmen kidnaped in Lebanon.

any of this from most ordinary people. But it has long been said that, as they acquire houses, automobiles and the prospects for promotion in thriving companies, they will be less inclined to risk all that by going into the streets for political abstracts.

Now a confluence of traumatic events seems to be pushing many people to do it anyway.
In January, a student died during police torture and the extent of

involvement in his death was covered up. In April, Mr. Chun suspended debate with opposition groups on constitutional reform, ending a year of cautious but nonetheless unusual optimism for a long-term political settlement.

general, who helped Mr. Chun in Mr. Chun has presented this first

"peaceful transfer of power" in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's top South Korean history as a monumental event. But many see it as said that the results of the session simply the replacing one dictator could determine how West Germa-with another. "The bald man with a wig is what some call Mr. Roh, That indicated that the West disguise.

Public anger also has been Public anger also has been

streets also have had to contend

He is does not receive credit for lookers. A common sight has been a police unit commander slinking away under the taunts of women. "They are like animals," one resident said.

> food, drink, first aid equipment and clothing. About \$25,000 in cash has been donated so far, according to press reports.

ing at the ruling party's convention. To apologize, Mr. Kim has withdrawn from television appearances and a comedy show that he hosts. Ice cream commercials in which he

appears are being pulled off the air. Increasingly, in recent days, ordinary people are coming out openly to demonstrate. When they do, they may be radicalized by the po-

cathedral began peacefully but ended abruptly when, without warning, squads of policemen in crowd, hurling tear gas grenades. Women screamed. People surged away, some darting into open shop fronts. Some were overcome by the

with the anger and insults of on- South Korea. and the second s

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Iraq's foreign minister, Tariq had not been punished, Remers reported from the United Nations in

Pressed to say whether this carry out the missile attack, Mr. Aziz replied: "No, no. Don't draw wrong results from what I said. I

DEATH NOTICE



### vate talks "on a personal basis" says it provides "nonlethal" assis-between Hun Sen, prime minister tance. The Khmer Rouge gets mili-(Continued from Page 1) between Hun Sen, prime minister alternative of a military fait accomof the government in Phnom Penh, tary aid from China. and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Sihanouk said he was stepping Indonesia acts as ASEAN's main former Cambodian chief of state. line of communication with Vietnam. Mr. Mochtar said he would

Sihanouk said last month that he was taking a year's "leave of absoon visit Hanoi for talks, probably sence" from his post as president of the coalition linking the Khmer Conference sources reported sev-Rouge and the non-Communist eral developments that could help end the impasse over Cambodia.

guerrilla groups. China, Thailand and Singapore

send arms, ammunition and equipofficials at a recent meeting in ment to the two non-Commun North Korea to help arrange pri- groups, while the United States

more than two million Cambodiin 1978.

> the more notorious Khmer Rouge to help work out "an honorable formula which respects the Cambodian people's rights as well as the

tion, or only the removal of some of

security interests of Vietnam.

MUNICH - A 24-year-old East German man with iron spikes strapped to his shoes scaled the border fence between East and West Germany and escaped into

down to protest the killing of his troops by the Khmer Rouge. A spokesman for the ASEAN conference said Monday that the foreign ministers would ask China to help establish "a better kind of leadership in the Khmer Rouge."

Vietnam has said it wants "the Pol Pot clique" removed as a precondition for withdrawing its forces from Cambodia. Mr. Pol Pot has been accused of responsibility for the deaths of

execution and forced labor. from 1975 until the Khmer Rouge were forced into guerrilla warfare Hanoi has not defined whether it s demanding the disbanding of the Khmer Rouge, and thus the coali-

East German Flees to Bavaria

The Associated Press

Mr. Lee said ASEAN was willing 29 Rescued in Sinking Of a Hong Kong Vessel

rough seas on two rafts.

A Pitcairn Island radio operator.

# the border police said.

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# Byrd Threatens to Cut Senate Recess Time to Counter Republicans

By Helen Dewar

Republicans enter the second measure month of what Robert C. Byrd, the Democratic majority leader, calls an "obstructionist" and "scorchedearth" strategy to thwart his party's initiatives, Mr. Byrd is planning to strike back where it could hurt

· He is threatening senators with loss of recess time if the Republicans continue to block action on kemocratic proposals on such matters as arms control and campaign financing. That would mean a de-lay of the August vacation and an indefinite postponement of the targeted early-October adjournment.

Mr. Byrd has said that he will keep the Senate working on legislation to overhaul congressional campaign funding laws by calling vote after vote to focus attention on the Republican stalling tactics even if it means delaying action on other and Senate, and Mr. Byrd fears a popular measures, such as trade Republican filibuster if the budget

They're going to have to keep coming back to the lick-log," said the West Virginia senator. "If the Republicans are going to obstruct and stall on the nation's business,

they'll have to take the blame." As for the campaign bill, he added, "I'm not in any big hurry to put

. Senate majority leaders often resort to such threats to bring disciThe Republican strategy aims in pline to the chamber, a task that the part at preventing the Democrats

work habits. He has scheduled what one colleague derisively called Friday morning "bed-check" wotes to keep senators from getting faith, outnumbered but not outma-neway early for weekends.

And with Republicans resorting. to resourceful guerrilla tactics to challenge his leadership only six months after the Democrats took back control of the Senate, he has much at stake in terms of his future capacity to retain control of the disagree over the methods of

So far, the Republicans have blocked action on a military autho-rization bill that includes constraints on the Strategic Defense

Ford Action

JOHANNESBURG - If the

Ford Motor Co. pulled out of South Africa, it would cause little

damage to the country's car indus-

try but would leave few major U.S.

companies with a direct stake in

local business, officials and experts

general overall impact," said Tony

Ford said Sunday in Detroit that

it was considering pulling out of South Africa It said it might turn

over most of its holdings to em-

The world's second-largest car maker. Ford has been under heavy

pressure to pull out since the other U.S. automobile giant. General Motors Corp., withdrew from South Africa in January. GM sold

, its subsidiary to local management.

Ford has a 12 percent share of

South Africa's annual car sales,

which total fewer than 200,000 ve-

" Ford said it was studying several

options but would probably end its

direct investment in South Africa.

not been critical to Ford's opera-

tions in South Africa, industry

sources said. The company would

still supply its local partner, South

African Motor Corp., with vehi-

cles, parts, management and tech-

A withdrawal by Ford would

Volkswagen, BMW and Mercedes as the only foreign manufacturers with a direct stake in South Africa's

But funding from Detroit has

Twine, a business analyst.

that will have nothing but a small sentencing hearings.

said Monday.

ployees.

· bicles a year.

nical assistance.

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As Senate

Unitiative that are opposed by the Reagan administration, in addition to stalling the campaign financing

In doing so, they have gotten around the Democrats' 54-vote majorify, which has held together with remarkable cohesiveness, by resorting to filibusters that can be broken only by 60 or more votes. Using other tactics, they stalled a catchall spending bill for several weeks of public flogging as a "budget-bust-

They stood aside from drafting

oduces legislation to raise taxes

follows through on the threats, his response to the Republican tactics underscores the tensions building

the Senate's version of a budget for

next year, contributing to current difficulties in working out a budget

Robert C. Byrd

By mustering the 34 votes neces- whole expose themselves to charges sary to sustain a veto, they have of using "negative" and "obstruc-also hoisted warning flags over a tionist" tactics, as Mr. Byrd is al-number of measures, including the leging, after having invested six leging, after having invested six years in building a reputation as wrap-up spending bill if it includes arms control provisions sought by the House of Representatives. constructive players in the Wash-

Some Republicans are clearly apprehensive about being tagged as obstructionists. Although the minority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, continues to insist on blocking any movement on the military bill, some members of the Armed Services Committee have indicated they would feel more comfortable Regardless of whether Mr. Byrd if the Senate could at least move to consideration of the measure.

On campaign finance revision, Mr. Dole has stuck with Republiin the 100th Congress as it moves toward next year's campaign seacans who are adamantly opposed to spending limits and public fison, where control of the Senate as nancing, but has gone out of his to 26 percent during the last 10 well as the White House will be at way to stress his desire for a biparyears. tisan compromise with Mr. Byrd.

There are also risks for the Dempline to the chamber, a task that the former majority leader, Howard H.

Baker Jr., now the White House for mounting a campaign focusing publicans in tougher tactics that call for a degree of group discipline call for a degree of group discipline and self-sacrifice that does not always come naturally in the Secate.

Mr. Byrd's strength thus far has can-led Senate of the last six years. The Republicans are portraying manimous votes of Senate Demo-themselves as protectors of the faith, outnumbered but not outmabeen the unanimous and nearty ranks in the early Reagan years and even in the pre-Reagan days when Democrats controlled the Senate by a larger margin than they

the Democratic measures outright. Others, especially those who share some of the Democratic goals but If Mr. Byrd has to deliver on his threats, he could find trouble in his own ranks. Democrats who were eving them, want to force the restive over early-Friday voting Democrats to deal with their ideas may not take kindly to hanging around through their August vaca-tion or staying in session until

violate the resolution."

duction of statements on the im- other ordinance because the court

port was unconstitutional. The Los Angeles International Airport First Amendment of the U.S. Control to be a traditional public forum."

illustrates the danger of allowing juries to consider this information."

In the Los Angeles decision, Justine and there were no compelling reasons to justify a total ban on such activities. The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals agreed.

The ruling does not prohibit the

airport authorities from writing an-

note that the court's ruling "should

to be a traditional public forum."

The case began in 1984 when the

On July 17, 1984, Jews for Jesus

that the airport was a public forum

Reverend Alan Snyder, a member

But Senate Republicans as a

South Africa U.S. Ruling Affects Juries

Unmoved by Weighing Death Penalty

Ominds From This matternal time O'Commor wrote that the si

The ruling puts into question the

validity of many "victims rights"

statutes, which permit the intro-

The court also ruled unanimous-

ly that a resolution that barred all

so-called "First Amendment activi-ties" within the central terminal of

the Los Angeles International Air-

stitution bars curtailment of free

In the death penalty ruling, Jus-tice Lewis F. Powell, who wrote the

majority opinion, said evidence such as the impact of crime on

survivors is irrelevant to the deci-

sion to sentence someone to die and "creates a constitutionally un-

acceptable risk that the jury may

impose the death penalty in an ar-

"In some cases," he said, "the

victim will not leave behind a family, or the family members may be less articulate in describing their

feelings even though their sense of loss is equally severe. The fact that

the imposition of the death sen-

bitrary and capricious manner."

neuvered, as they expose what they

regard as weak spots in Democratic

Some Republicans hope to kill

# Americans Like Being Married

Many Couples Say They Share More of the Work at Home

NEW YORK - A statistical portrait of the attitudes of American families shows that Americans savings. have an enduring preference for marriage, despite the nation's high

A majority of couples also said they believe in sharing home and child-care responsibilities, and an unprecedented number are doing so in marriages where both spouses

Surveys have found that Americans are also overwhelmingly in favor of improving day care services, teaching sex education in the hools and increasing birth control services for teen-agers.

These findings are presented in a new book by Louis Harris, "Inside America." The book is an analysis of findings collected from dozens national polls conducted during the last several years by Louis Harris & Associates, the Gallup Organization, the Roper Organization

and other polling groups.

More than a third of the book a snapshot of opinions about various issues - is devoted to family

About 63 percent of the adult women surveyed said they wanted to combine marriage, a career and children. Fifty-two percent felt that way a decade ago. The number of women who look forward to "marrying, having children and no cahas dropped from 38 percent

The surveys indicate that, in a eak with traditional attitudes. family finances are being shared in households where both spouses work. Seventy-nine percent of the

# North Memo Seen as Peril To Reagan

WASHINGTON — Members of Congress probably will call for imsince 1981 the number of marriages raced down the peachment proceedings against has increased 3 percent, while the takeoff Dec. 17. dence emerges that a memo from Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, proposing the division of money to the Nicaraguan rebels, reached the president, the chairman of the House committee investigating the Iran-contra affair has

Representative Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, was questioned Sunday on television about the undated memo, a Na-tional Security Council decision paper for Mr. Reagan that was drafted in April 1986 by Colonel WASHINGTON - The Su- port's resolution "prohibits even

preme Court ruled 5-4 on Monday talking and reading, or the wearing the impact of a murder on a victim's family may not be considered by juries deliberating the death penalty.

A version of the memo, found by Justice Department investigators days before Colonel North was discussed by juries deliberating the vidual who enters may be found to national security adviser, included the greatly included. a proposal to divert \$12 million to the contras from the proceeds of U.S. arms sales to Iran.

Mr. Reagan has denied having advance knowledge of the diverpact of crimes on victims or allow did not rule on the extent of activities to address the court at the times to address the court at the time.

Advance knowledge of the diversion scheme. But Fawn Hall, Colonies to address the court at the time. has testified that a copy of the That prompted Justice White, memo was sent to Mr. Reagan's joined by Justice Rehnquist, to national security adviser at the time, Rear Admiral John M. Poinnot be taken as indicating that a dexter, and subsequently was remajority of the court considers the vised.

"I think if that memo had reached the hands of the president

stitution bars curtailment of free speech.

The Supreme Court found that the ordinance, which banned activities such as distributing leaflets and making speeches at the airpost, was too sweeping.

In the death penalty ruling, Justice Levis E Powell, who wrote the speeches at the suprementation of the president and the hands of the president and the hands of the president and approved it, that would be the 'smoking gun,' "Mr. Hamilton said on an ABC program.

"I don't have any doubt at all that that kind of evidence would be exceedingly serious for the president and approved it, that would be the 'smoking gun,' "Mr. Hamilton said on an ABC program.

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"I don't have any doubt at all that that kind of evidence would be exceedingly serious for the president and the had approved it, that would be the 'smoking gun,' "Mr. Hamilton said on an ABC program. emphasize the 'if' - you would have a demand for impeachment

of a group calling itself Jews for Jesus, was stopped by a police officer while distributing leaflets at the The second phase of the congre cer while distributing leaflets at the central terminal area of the airport. Admiral Poindexter under a grant of limited immunity from prosecu-The officer told the minister that he was violating a 1983 city ordinance that banned "First Amendtestify with similar legal protection. ment activities" inside the termi-

# filed suit in federal court challenging the constitutionality of the ordinance. The district court found BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

### men and women questioned said number of divorces has declined 5 their salaries were combined with percent.

their spouse's and used for household and personal expenses and close to 50 percent; the number of

cent of the men and women sur- recent federal statistics on lifetime care of the home and children nearly 90 percent of all marriages should be a shared responsibility.

When asked about household chores, however, only 15 percent of sults of polls on topics of some married women said that the chores controversy, including sex educawere evenly divided; 41 percent re- tion. Survey results indicate that 85 ported that they did the chores percent of those questioned supalone; only 2 percent said that their husbands did more chores than

Nevertheless, in families where both spouses were employed. 28

When the poll takers asked Americans about marriage, 85 percent said they would remarry their present spouses.

percent of couples reported that usework was equally shared.

Perhaps the sharpest break with traditional attitudes about family responsibilities was noted among In surveys cited in the book

een-agers said that household and child-rearing chores should be shared by husbands and wives. For example, 60 percent said dish washing should be shared equally; 60 percent did not think it was the sole duty of the wife to vacuum

When the poll takers asked Americans about marriage, 85 percent said they would remarry their present spouses.

The book cites marriage and divorce statistics compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics. The federal data indicate that

In 1981, the divorce rate was divorces - 1,213,000 - was about In addition, more than 50 per- half of the 2,422,000 marriages. But veyed said they believed that taking marital patterns have shown that survive.

The book also includes the report sex education in schools. Seventy percent of all those surveyed that government should provide birth control services for teen

The book also suggests that atti-tudes about children in general re-

flect concern by Americans. Fifty-seven percent of those surveyed said they believe that physical abuse of children by parents is on the rise. In the matter of day care. 80 percent of those surveyed said they favored the establishment of more day care services for chil-

dren, up from 56 percent in 1970. The chief target of public wrath over the plight of children is the federal government; 69 percent of those questioned said the government was not meeting its responsibilities to children.

The support for children seem to be more than theoretical. Seven ty-six percent of those surveyed said they would be willing to in crease their own taxes to give more money to public schools. And 73 percent said they would pay higher taxes to provide more day care pro-

### Pakistan F-16 Destroyed In Collision With Boar

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Th Pakistan Air Force lost one of its 40 U.S.-built F-16 jets when it collided with a wild pig on a runway and burst into flames, parliament was

The minister of state for defense Rana Naeem Mohammed Khan, said the plane hit a wild boar as it raced down the runway for a night

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# NATO's 'Slippery Slope'

and hear the phrase: "the slippery slope to how awful it is to base security on the threat denuclearization." It signals a case of European jitters about nuclear weapons and arms control. The West has finally reached agreement on banning medium- and shortrange missiles from Europe. But European jitters remain. They demand an honest response from Washington, and from West European leaders themselves.

Page 2

The anxieties arise from a sense of being overwhelmed by one Soviet arms control initiative after another, of being on the defensive, of not knowing where arms control is leading and of being unsure of Reagan administration thinking. Astonishingly, a re-cent U.S. Information Agency opinion survey shows that by wide margins Europeans think Mikhail Gorbachev has done more for peace and arms control than President Reagan, and that Washington is more likely than Moscow to violate arms pacts.

Moscow's very enthusiasm for arms control can be unsettling. In effect, it says: "Worried there'd be an imbalance in shortrange missiles if we remove our mediumrange missiles? We'll remove the short-range ones. You're unhappy about battlefield weapons? Out with those too. Asymmetries in conventional forces worry you? Let's get our experts together and fix that." Su endless flexibility leaves Europeans torn be-

tween feelings of opportunity and danger.

American leadership confusions about how to maintain deterrence contribute to the unease. The West decided years ago that its security lay in deterrence, achieved through among other things, threat of nuclear retalia-

of using nuclear weapons. Much better, he said, to rely on defense - an impenetrable space-based shield. Then he went to Revkjavik and talked longingly of doing away with all nuclear weapons. Bewildered allies suddenly began to feel queasy about the United States's commitment to Europe.

Growing public antagonism to nuclear arms complicates the situation. This sentiment must be respected. It also deserves a straightforward response: Abolition of nuclear weapons is nowhere in the works. Nuclear weapons remain a necessary part of deterrence. Arms control can be pursued without sacrificing deterrence and without leading to denuclearization.

But Western leaders usually fear to acknowledge reliance on nuclear weapons. They fear the public will not understand. They fear Moscow will suck the West into talks on denuclearization, that political pressures in Western Europe for denuclearization will be uncontainable. So they drag their heels on arms control and make Moscow look even better in the public opinion war. They end up having unrealistic discussions of deterrence and unreasonable con-

cerns about arms control. Better for leaders to talk openly and honestly about maintaining nuclear deter-rence and pursuing the gradual reduction of nuclear arms. Only in this way can they build the necessary public support for both deterrence and arms control. An uphill climb, yes, but not a slippery slope.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# AIDS: Good News and Bad

Is the AIDS epidemic scything indiscriminately through the population like a medieval plague? Or is it still largely confined to high-risk groups like drug addicts, homosexuals and their sexual partners? The answer is critical because it determines which of two quite different strategies society pursues. The Reagan administration. almost certainly, has picked the wrong answer and the wrong policy.

Administration officials liken the disease to the Black Death and now the president himself declares that "AIDS is surreptitiously spreading throughout our population." By contrast, here is the judgment of Harold Jaffe, chief AIDS epidemiologist at the federal Centers for Disease Control:

We really have not seen much evidence for the spread of the virus [outside] risk groups. For most people, the risk of AIDS is essentially zero. . . . Why it isn't getting out beyond the immediate sexual partners of the risk-group members. I don't know. Is the disease going to sweep into the heterosexual population, like Africa? I don't see it."

The evidence for the optimistic view. though complete, comes from the AIDS virus's differing rate of spread among different groups. It spread explosively among homosexuals, because they often engaged in sexual practices now known to promote transmission, and among addicts because they inject infected blood directly into their bloodstream. But several lines of evidence continue to suggest that the rate of spread among beterosexuals in the United States is at present considerably slower.

The virus can clearly be transmitted heterosexually. Some studies of the partners of risk group members show that about one out of five has become infected. But that coin has another side. Despite repeated, unprotected intercourse, four out of five of the partners have remained uninfected.

• If the virus were spreading fast heterosexually from the risk groups, among the first to be infected might be those with other sexually transmitted diseases. Three cities have done AIDS testing at venereal disease clinics among people who say they are not homosexuals, addicts or their partners. The results are striking. Among 205 attending a clinic in Queens. New York. one has the virus. Among 1,000 screened in Denver, only one has tested positive. and ignore the main threat.

Among 300 in Seattle, none are positive.

— THE NEW Y

 If AIDS is to spread widely, that would surely be evident in New York, where the virus has been endemic for a decade and now infects an estimated 500,000 New Yorkers in high-risk groups. Some 40 percent of people tested at an East Side AIDS testing site in Manhattan last month were women at low risk, from the population at large. Not one tested positive for the AIDS virus.

The AIDS virus may yet move into the population at large. Those outside the risk groups cannot in any way relax their guard. But these figures do suggest that the epidemic may still be largely confined, and that there is still the chance of keeping it so. That is the good news about AIDS.

The bad news is the continuing devastation of the communities at risk. Homosexuals have borne the nightmare with a courage and resourcefulness from which others may learn. Nothing can replace the wasted young lives, or the toll in professional and artistic worlds. Much of a talented community is living under this mortal shadow, desperately waiting for a treatment to be developed. May it come soon.

Bad news about AIDS continues to come from Central and East Africa. Some surveys show a high incidence of the virus among both men and women. Means to curb its spread, like education, screening the blood supply and sterilizing hospital needles, are often unknown or unaffordable. Western aid is increasing but America could do still more.

The lack of spread evident in the United States has clear implications for policy: Focus every possible effort on containing the virus. ... Begin a serious program of methadone and other treatment for all drug addicts who seek it ... Ignore any protests of stigand Hispanic communities beset by drugs to spread word of the dangers of ALDS. Those are the hard, politically thankless tasks that the administration has so far overlooked.

Instead, its spokesmen prefer to orate about Black Death, infecting the population at large with an epidemic of fear. The public. frightened, then demands firmer measures: the administration responds with irrelevant exhortations to test applicants for marriage licenses. AIDS is not the Black Death. It could become so, particularly if the administration continues to preach and posture -

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# The Trouble in Panama

officer in Panama's defense forces, which have run the country for nearly 20 years, told all. Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera said his boss, General Manuel Noriega, had, as alleged, altered by fraud the outcome of presidential elections in 1984 and ordered the assassination of a critic. He put a number (\$12 million) on the sum the shah of Iran supposedly paid the late dictator Omar Torrijos to take refuge in Panama, and charged, without proof, that General Noriega among others, including the CIA, had had a hand in the accident that took General Torrijos's life. Oh, ves, the colonel confessed he had made big money selling visas to Cubans.

All this hanging out of dirty linen was enough to galvanize a country accustomed to living easily with a high level of official corruption and military intrusiveness. All the political parties, the private sector, the church and many citizens seem to have decided they have had enough. Their protests were met by the armed forces of General Noriega, who has now imposed something like military law, choked off the opposition press and undertaken arbitrary arrests. He is

Fearing, he said, God's wrath and also the kind of Latin strongman most people having just been fired, the second-ranking thought did not exist anymore. Everything thought did not exist anymore. Everything he is doing now — calling out troops, blam-ing the CIA — fits with what could be expected from someone who is trying to save his skin and protect his ill-gotten gains.

Panama is a country created by foreign intrigue, and it remains a country whose politics rotate on the pressures and wishes. real and presumed, of the United States. Traditionally, U.S. policy has aimed at ensuring as much democracy as was deemed consistent with the stability demanded by the presence of the strategic Panama Canal. Panamanians habitually scan official Ameri-can words, including U.S. press leaks, for signs of what is on Washington's mind.
The signs Panama is reading these days

the calls paid by the American ambassador, for instance - tend toward the cautious and the ambiguous. This should not be. No Panamanian should have the slightest doubt that Washington favors prompt peaceful progress toward a situation in which fairly elected civilians run the country, the army stays in the barracks and duly convicted criminals sit in jail.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

### INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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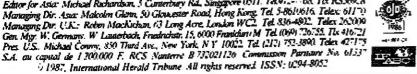
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# **OPINION**

# Of Marshall and More: The Feats and Conceits of 40 Years

By Richard von Weizsäcker

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — On Commencement Day in This is adapted from a commencement speech by the president of West Germany that was delivered last week at Harvard University. It is the first of two parts. June 1947, Secretary of State George

Marshall addressed Harvard graduates and alumni, America and the world. His speech has gone down in the history of nations. Let us try to First food, then morals," as Brecht

Two disastrous world wars lay behind us. America had decided both of them. At the end of World War II, Europe lay in ruins. Inconceivable human pain, injustice and slaughter had occurred. Millions of Jews had become the victims of an unprecedented crime. The Poles, the Russians - and the Germans, too were deeply suffering, as were other nations. Winners and losers shared the terrible burden. Europe was devastated and exhausted.

picture the situation then.

In this situation, we young people who had miraculously survived set about building a new life. What we wanted most were fundamental ethics. We had witnessed what happens when the human mind is distorted by manic racism, terror and violence. We had discovered that man cannot of Europe, including the East. As

live on bread alone. Without bread. however, man cannot survive either.

said in "The Threepenny Opera." Misery prevailed in Europe: expul-sion, displacement, hunger, no production, no material resources, no prospects, little hope. In this situation Marshall announced his program. He proclaimed it without pathos, rather succinctly and soberly. His plan is unparalleled in the history of world powers in generosity, selflessness and vision. It was the work of a far-sighted, highly responsible U.S. administration. Europe was called upon to regain its life and its political role, the decisive impetus being provided by

America's material assistance. The plan was generous: It was intended for everyone, including the enemies defeated in the war, not least us Germans. It was addressed to all

Marshall said, it was "directed not against any country or doctrine."

The plan was selfless: The assistance was provided with no political strings. The recipients were free to

decide on the distribution and use. The plan was visionary. Great victors seldom are: they tend to carry on with their war objectives even in peacetime. They seek to ensure that defeated adversaries or weakened allies remain dependent. The happiest times in history, however, occurred whenever victors assisted everyone to recover and helped the defeated to

America did not misuse its superiority by moral arrogance or political coercion. It did not seek to maintain dependence. Instead its aim was to restore the confidence of the Europeans in their own strength, in their own political future. The Marshall Plan bears testimony to the strength of a

ing the dignity of other people.

Marshall was not an ideologist. but a realist. He was all too familers. In history, this has proved to be dangerous time and again. We are

facing similar dangers today. What has become of the Marshall Plan in these 40 years? What has been achieved? What is still unfinished?

The first answer is quite clear. The Marshall Plan laid foundations for new life in Europe. The nations that benefited from it are free and sovereign. They experienced an unprecedented recovery. The plan is the most successful example to date of a policy aimed at assistance for self-help.

The Marshall Plan simultaneously acted as a trigger for cooperation and growing unity. It gave rise to the forms of cooperation, such as the

great and free nation to define its own International Monetary Fund, are legitimate interests. America gave expression to its own dignity by respectremain the most fundamental West-

ern achievement since the war. The plan also gave decisive impens. iar with the temptation of nations to to trans-Atlantic partnership. Maiadhere to mutual prejudices, instead shall was not only concerned with of seriously trying to understand others. ca and Europe. His thoughts were deeply rooted in the common stock 1 of ideas of Europeans and Americans. They include universal human rights, cultural openness among na-

tions, free world trade. It is these

common values and goals, and not-missiles, that give the North Atlantic

Alliance its identity and permanences The alliance has worked well for four decades. Yet there are misgivings. Many Americans regard us Europeans not only as strong economic rivals, but above all as affluent egotists who con-stantly criticize America but are not able or willing to think in global dimensions, to bear our fair share of European Community. It focused burdens or to discharge our political attention on global tasks; worldwide responsibility properly. They view us burdens or to discharge our political

as wavering partners with a provincial coulook, as "Euro-wimps."

Looking in the other direction,
Europeans believe that their American partners are marked by erratic confusion: On the one hand, Americans supposedly claim a rather uni-lateral leadership role in the world. On the other hand, an inward-lookon the other hand, an inward-took-ing mentality prevails. Many feel that the Americans are living beyond their means. They point out that Ameri-cans produce less than they consume and save less than most other countries, but draw on a disproportionate. ly large share of the world's savings to offset this deficit.

I am neither able nor willing to render judgment on such allegations. More important, in my view, is the perception that our societies have similar weaknesses. Our democracies function well, but they do not educate us to pay attention to the problems of other countries, although our own destiny depends on their destinies. Americans and Europeans have above all learned to organize their. own interests, to strengthen their domestic positions and to increase their personal prosperity. Our societies are marked by a tight network of expectations and entitlements.

To be sure, politicians - my own guild - often reinforce this trend: They are not a club of selfless saints. Their performance in resolving problems rarely matches their excellence in fighting for power. All too. often they are captives of local and regional interests and demands, tied down like Swift's Gulliver by countless little ropes and chains.

Must we accept that democracy. trains us better to exercise our rights than to perceive our duties? Have wereally divorced freedom from responsibility? Do young graduates from. Harvard or Heidelberg really want to enter a society of affluence which be-gins to similer when asked to specify what its goals are, what it believes in and what it is inspired by? I think not.

One of the major challenges which stands out today concerns the Third World. Marshall spoke out against "hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos." His plan helped the recipient countries to overcome their need. Vast sections of his speech might almosthave been conceived today, if you only replace the word "Europe" by "Third deeds to the benefit of Europe were immensely generous. However, many developing countries feel it is precisely the prosperity and current practices of America and Europe which are one of

Do we really understand the impact of our trading and financial system on those countries? Are we ready to stop damaging their vital needs. by forcing our agricultural surpluses into the export markets at subsidized prices? Have we not time and again misinterpreted the social struggle of those nations primarily as a problem of our own security? How lone will we carry on seeking and supporting military solutions there? When will the East and the West put an end to their wretched proxy wars on the

# Free Passage in the Gulf? By What Legal Authority?

By Jonathan Power

Gulf crisis is a question that will not get washed away even if the Iran-Iraq war ends tomorrow. By what authority does the United States insist on freedom of passage? Is it the doctrine of freedom of the seas laid down by the Dutch jurist. Hugo Grotius. in 1609? Well, no, because it was a U.S. president. Harry Truman, who announced that the doctrine had had its day when, in 1945, he proclaimed U.S. jurisdiction over the seabed resources of the conti-nental shelf. Later, Chile, Peru and Ecuador raised the stakes by claiming 200-mile (320-kilometer) maritime zones and seizing U.S. tuna boats fishing in their waters.

Is it the Law of the Sea, the great negotiating text fathered by the United Nations with the enthusiastic participation of the United States, which carefully chiseled an accommodation between new coastal jurisdictions and traditional high seas freedom? No, because one of the early acts of President Reagan was to turn his back on nine years' work and pull the United States out of the negotiations.

In short, there is a legal limbo. While the United States calls for freedom of navigation" in the Gulf, much of the world notes quietly that Washington appears prepared to call on international law only when it suits its own purposes. If the United States can interpret sea law as it chooses, so will every-

N EW YORK — Rocking one else. It is just a question of time.

The Law of the Sea treaty was arguably the most complex piece of international law ever negotiated. The negotiations began in an era when many coastal states appeared to have an insatiable desire to bring large areas of the ocean under their control for political and economic purposes. It looked as if the hunge toward 200-mile economic zone might turn into a quest for 200-mile territorial zones that would destroy forever the concept of the old 3-mile limit, which effectively allowed for free passage through most of the world's narrow straits.

The Law of the Sea treaty was a bargain. There were commitments to roll back claims of territorial jurisdiction wider than 12 miles; to write into international law the right to free passage through 100 straits narrower than 24 miles (this to apply to all ships, military or civilian, on the surface or submerged); and, while recognizing 200-mile economic zones, to prohibit congruent restrictions on the passage of ships or the overflights of planes.

The other part of the bargain, demanded by some coastal states and small landlocked nations, was the right of access to the vast mineral deposits on the floor of the ocean outside 300-mile economic zones.

It was this that sank the Law of the Sea conference. The Reagan administration could not accept the demand of Third World nations to allocate part of the vast ocean floor to an



on behalf of developing nations.

The conference is now, in the words of Thomas Clingan, a former U.S. representative to the Law of the Sea conference, "brain dead." But to the extent that provisions of the Law of the Sea treaty codify customary international law, does it not impose an obligation even if unsigned? It is difficult to state just which provisions of the treaty are expressions of custom and which are new practice. Nowhere is the issue more cloudy than on the vexed issue of straits.

The underlying problem lies in the distinction between what the lawyers call "nonsuspendable innocent passage" and "transit pas-sage." The former is the regime of the 1958 Geneva convention but it does not satisfy the needs of modern naval powers. The latter, which includes the right of submerged transit and overflight, is new. Un-

law for claiming the right.

The United States is attempting to circumnavigate this problem by fall-

ing back on one of the oldest principles of international law, the basic right of international communication. Yet America faces a charge of inconsistency. It no longer abides by customary law on economic issues such as jurisdiction over seabed resources of the continental shelf. Why should other states recognize its position on free navigation through straits and narrow waterways? Without the treaty, there is no

effective forum to resolve such differences. The Law of the Sea could have been a magna carta for the 21st century but the Reagan administration chose otherwise, Mr. Reagan will reap what he sows. International Herald Tribune.

# For Thatcher, the Problems Ahead Are Enormous

PARIS — The full moon shone bright on election night for Margaret Thatcher. Even her foes must salute the extraordinary feat of holding on, after eight years, with her majority little dented. This time there was no Falklands factor to boost her. But neither was there the customary fatigue factor — when governments

get tired and the public tires of them. Defense questions loomed large in the pre-electoral debate. A few months back they could have dominated the voting, in Mrs. Thatcher's favor, because of the Laborites' espousal of unilateral nuclear disarmament. But these waters were muddied by international movement toward the doublezero option. What voters did see clearly was the economic situation.

With the wisdom of hindsight, it is easy to see what swung the vote. When a party promises new tax cuts to help those in work, who will vote against it except those lacking a job? The jobless are numerous but far outweighted by the employed.

Before the election. Mrs. Thatcher had already taken budgetary action to woo the voters, boosting public spending and reducing income tax. And as international confidence in a Thatcher victory grew, the pound rose and enabled (indeed necessitated) a lowering of interest rates. Her somewhat confused promises to allow schools some escape from the state system probably attracted the votes of lower-middle-class parents.

The British public might now thrive on auto-suggestion: Every day, in every way. I'm doing better and better. The benefits of this to Europe and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization would be huge, because Mrs. Thatcher has become less insular the longer she has reigned and her lead in international politics may prove vital

in the prevailing vacuum. But if momentary economic euphoria gave her a third term, Mrs. Thatcher's record is mixed in this field, and the problems ahead enormous. Inflation has been shrunk, but less than in most major economies. Growth has recently been moderately good, but not enough to offset the recession of the early Thatcher years.

In her first government, unemployment soared from 5 percent to almost 13 percent, and it has stuck near there. The recent small shrinkage may merely reflect statistical massage and temporary training schemes. The trade unions have open made less disruptive. but whether this reflects much more than the pressures of joblessness will be tested when unemployment really starts to fall. Signally, there has been little resurgence of the capital spending Britain sorely needs now that North Sea oil is dwindling.

In some ways, Mrs. Thatcher's best allies were probably her opponents. Both promised a strong attack on unemployment by raising public spendBy John Fay

ing. Labor proposed to finance this partly by increasing taxes, which would not necessarily yield more jobs, and by making companies repatriate capital invested abroad - thereby removing the safety net for Britain's balance of payments.

The uneasy -- perhaps doomed --Alliance between the Liberals and Social Democrats envisaged higher government borrowing, which would be far from riskless. Both opposition factions undertook to avoid wage inflation, Britain's perennial headache, through more intensive consultation with unions and employers, which will hardly have impressed the voters.

The morning after her triumph, South differences and inner-city de-cay, the scandal of Southern pros-corporate treasurers, who currently

perity and Northern austerity. This is where she will have to think big and new, and where she risks the very perils her opponents' programs posed. • It is not evident that, in the lifetime of the new government, the present trickle-down strategy will revive the impoverished North. Tax cuts benefiting the employed in the South will only slowly create jobs in the North. They will suck in more im-

ports, unless the pound plummets. Spending more public money, the inescapable strategy, risks precluding the tax cuts, or the shrinkage of the budget deficit, on both of which Mrs. Thatcher sets her heart. She hopes the higher spending would Mrs. Thatcher promised a violent at-tack on the twin problems of North-would quickly reinforce it. But this

• If the Northern welfare lines dwindle, what will the government do to stop a new wage explosion, as the indebted and badly nourished find new muscle? A Tory incomes policy sounds a contradiction in terms.

Mrs. Thatcher has a sense of history, but she is far from going down as the prime minister who remited the two nations. What she has helped obliterate is Thurber's war between the sexes, the contempt for the woman at the top. Derogatory remarks about the Iron Lady or Attila the Hen are largely forgotten. Not a bad achievement, however darkly some see Britain's industrial future.

The writer, former director of eco-nomics of the Organization for Eco-nomic Cooperation and Development, contributed this comment to the Inter-national Herald Tribune.

the main causes of their own poverty.

soil of third countries? Los Angeles Times.

# No, Fighting Inflation Is Not the Fed's Top Priority

C HICAGO — Fight inflation. fight inflation and fight inflation! That is the advice Alan Greenspan, chairman-designate of the Federal Reserve Board, is receiving from many economists. It is bad advice.

Not that inflation is a good thing. But it must be resisted prudently, at the right time and with the right tools. Moreover, the Fed has other goals besides limiting inflation, not the least of which is achieving high employment and maximizing the real volume of goods and services available to the people. A poorly timed assault on inflation could ruin the

chances of meeting these goals.

One source of inflation is excess demand caused when government and the private economy attempt to buy more than can be produced. Hence, the aphorism, "too much money chasing too few goods." But that is clearly not the case now, with unemployment persistently over 6 percent, much of U.S. industry operating well under capacity, and eco-

nomic growth sluggish. Reducing demand and purchasing power by denying people money and credit may well keep inflation in check, or even drive prices downward. But to restrict purchasing power when there is no excess to begin with could easily lead to a reduction in real output. There is, at the moment, no compelling reason why the Fed should choose to relight the last wir -- the war against the doubledigit inflation of 1979 and 1980. Even that inflation stemmed largely from soaring petroleum prices rather than

excess purchasing power. Large U.S. budget deficits accompa- and some economists to find the real

ca has been exporting far less than it imports. The result has been sluggish business investment and a misguided

lurch toward protectionism. The solution is not, as some advise, to keep money tight. The Fed should do just the opposite. It should see to it that the money supply is adequate to finance all the activity that the U.S. economy is capable of. Increasing the money supply would,

first of all, make it cheaper to borrow. Lower interest rates would encourage private investment and, by lowering the interest burdens on the Treasury, reduce the budget deficit. This would relieve the political pressure to cut public investment in the physical and man capital upon which the nation and its future depend.

Second, the dollar would be cheaper in terms of foreign currencies. This would bring progress toward genuine-ly "fair" trade and a better balance between exports and imports. Along with appropriate stimulative policies abroad, easier money in America would help move the world to higher levels of prosperity and growth.

Yet the siren songs of those who insist that inflation must always be our first concern continue to inhibit effective policy. This misplaced concem stems in part from exaggerated fears about inflation, which, after all, has been very modest over the past 12 excess purchasing power.

Current U.S. problems arise, rather, from an economy that is out of joint.

months and is not expected to go much higher. It also results from the failure of the public, the politicians

By Robert Eisner nied by an excessively restrictive mon-etary policy have contributed to high real interest rates and a dollar so ex-pensive on world markets that Americans that Americans that Americans they pay for them. To be sure, inflation can become so ca has been exporting far less than it

changes the distribution of income in capricious and unfair ways. But what matters is how one fights inflation. It can be combatted efficiently by promoting competition at home and elect of the American Economic Asso-abroad, rescinding ineffective and ciation. He contributed this comment, costly regulations and eliminating to The New York Times.

government programs, including bad that the economy becomes disor- under the control of the Federal Reganized and production suffers. In-flation falsifies expectations and leading the United States to higher leading the United States to higher levels of growth and prosperity.

The writer, professor of economics of Northwestern University, is president-

### IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Seating at Chicago 1937: Blum Faces Crisis NEW YORK - The Republican Na- PARIS - A sudden move by the tional Committee is string today French Communist Party withdraw.
[June 15] to conclude hearings on ing its support from the Popular who was to have made a speech sec-

vent anyone from climbing over in case of a riot. Violence is feared should the Third-Termers lose.

In mancial registation until my the Communists opposed the bill on the ground that the government would be raising the cost of living.

contested seats and awarding every Front government's financial bill seat possible to President W.H. Taft. Third-Termers [for Theodore Roose- French political situation [on June velt] are making every effort to buy 15]. Knowing in advance that without Southern delegates. They have tempted away Mr. Banks, of Mississippi, defeated, Premier Leon Blum, nevertheless, went before the Chamber of onding the nomination of Mr. Taft. Deputies, staking the life of his gov-Mr. Banks has sent back to Mr. crument on the passage of the bill for McKinley, Mr. Taft's manager, \$800 rehabilitating France's finances. At 3 he had received for the expenses of o'clock this morning [June 16] the his delegation to Chicago. The inference is that Mr. Roosevelt has won over the entire Taft delegation from financial crisis by assuming virtual Mississippi. In the arrangement of dictatorial control over the means of the Convention Hall, high fences are being built between the spaces given the movements of capital by decreeto the different delegations to pre-

DEFEN

# **OPINION**

# In the Drive Against AIDS, Why Pledge a Blank Check?

By Charles Kranthammer

cians are unanimous on any issue, it is despite the fact that the proposals the time to pause. Senator Albert Gore of administration offered — testing prisonpanessee has called for a "Manhattan ers, couples about to marry, and aliens Project" on AIDS. Why should the fight against AIDS be the exclusive beneficiary of a huge government effort?

Because AIDS is fatal? Since 1981, AIDS has killed about 20,000 Americans. Heart disease kills 65,000 every month. Because AIDS strikes young people in the prime of their lives? Schizophrenia, which afflicts 1,650,000 Americans, is also primarily a disease of young people. It destroys their minds. (Many of the wretched homeless are finishing long careers as schizophrenics.) Because AIDS is wretched homeless are finishing long ca-reers as schizophrenics.) Because AIDS is going to strike a lot of people in the companies to require AIDS tests for peofuture? The surgeon general estimates that by the end of 1991 a total of 270,000 AIDS cases will have occurred in the United States. This year alone there will be 965,000 new cancer cases.

It is not good politics to come our against an AIDS cure, but it is worth asking the question: Why should AIDS argument for giving a special exemption e a privileged disease — federally pro-tected, as it were — while other diseases, many of which cause suffering in many more Americans, are not?

The only possible answer is that AIDS is such an explosive threat to society that it must be stopped now. The key to this claim is that AIDS is breaking through to the general population. But the latest numbers indicate otherwise. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome remains largely confined to two groups: male homosexuals and intravenous drug abusers. They continue to account for 9 out of 10 cases. Heterosexual transmission accounts for no more than 4 percent of cases.

A study presented in Washington at serve special compassion and special the Third International Conference on support have some explaining to do. So AIDS demonstrates how difficult heterosexual transmission is. It showed that women whose partners had AIDS needed a very large number of sexual con-

more than 600 times with an AIDS pa-tient, only one in three contracted the disease. If I percent of random males are infected with AIDS, a woman would thus need 60,000 individual sexual contacts with American males to incur a

one-third chance of contracting AIDS. Of the two major risk groups, drug abusers are not organized. Gays are, Gayrights groups have turned AIDS into a political issue. They have two principal

المقعدة المراجع والطفي الأملاء المناتي المراجع والمتاكل

WASHINGTON — AIDS is public cure and no testing. They have not been health enemy No. 1, says President reticent about their wishes. Reagan It is on every front page, on During the Washington conference, every candidate's lips. Everyone agrees: there were many political demonstra-We need to do more. Senator Bob Dole of the constration outside the White

Kansas has the presidential candidate's standard AIDS formulation, calling for spending "whatever resources [are] necessary to get the job done."

Whatever resources? When politicians are unanimous and interest the fast the fast the transport of the standard of the standard and boosed they were, denote the standard of the standard o seeking entry to the United States -were both moderate and reasonable

Gays have every right to lobby. But the general public has an equal right to ques-tion their sense of entitlement. Other groups have other diseases, some just as terrible, some more so. Medical claims on society, like nonmedical claims, must be tested against each other. Yet the AIDS constituency has been adament in demanding special protection.

ple applying for life and health insurance. Normally, insurance companies want to know whether you are subject to a lifethreatening illness. Getting insurance is difficult if you are. The callousness of the actuarial table is an argument perhaps for national health insurance. It is not an

to those carrying the AIDS virus.
Where does this sense of entitlement come from? After all, unlike, say, a brain tumor, AIDS is preventable. We know exactly how to contract it and exactly how to prevent it. Preventative measur are not particularly complicated. More-over, they are all within the power of the individual to control. With rare exceptions, contracting AIDS, like contracting lung cancer, requires the collabora-tion of the victim. That is not true of many other catastrophic illness

This does not mean that AIDS victims deserve neither our compassion nor our support. It does mean that those who claim that AIDS victims defar, they have not done it.

On Capitol Hill, when money is prefcrentially funneled to a particular discase in the news, cynics call it the "disease-of-the-month citto synthesis tacts before contracting the disease.

AIDS is turning into the disease of the AIDS pa
decade. It is hard to speak dispassiondecade. It is hard to speak dispassionately about it without getting becord.

AIDS deserves funding and its vic-

tims our care. But it is not the pandemic its publicists would like us to believe, nor does it ment its privileged position at the head of every line of human misfortunes that make claims on our resources, attention and compassion. It is a disease. You would not know it from reading the papers, but there are others. Washington Post Writers Group.



### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Behind the Enduring Peace

Regarding the opinion column "Two Zeros Too Many in Gorbacher's Offer" (May 30) by Joseph Joffe:

Mr. Joffe reaterates the tired old argument about nuclear weapons having kept the peace for 40 years. There is no evidence for this, and there will be no one left alive if it is proved wrong. It could equally well be argued that nuclear weap-ons have prevented a European peace settlement, such as that in 1815 after Napoleon's defeat, which was achieved despite the disputes among the victorious allies. A far more probable reason for the absence of a major war in Europe is the fact that Germany, the main aggressor nation since the 1870s, has been kept in check by the occupying powers.

ROSE KNIGHT. Canterbury, England.

### On Austria's Past

Professor G.-K. Kindermann's revisionist history regarding Austria's recent past (Letters, June 5) cannot go unchallenged. Mr. Kindermann claims that "between 1938 and 1945, there was no Austrian Vichy-type government." Of course not. Austria was then a willing member of the German Reich, with an estimated 10 percent of the population in the Nazi Party (as against 7 percent in Germany).

Mr. Kindermann says that "Hitler hated Austria ... so deeply that he for-bade its very name... "But of course bade its very name.... "But of course it was only the name he hated and not

it is believed that 70 percent of Eich-

mann's staff was Austrian.) He says: "Those thousands of Austrians who actively and voluntarily cooperated with Nazi Germany cannot fairly be considered as representing Austria..."
And why not, may one ask? After all, they were, until the tides of war started turn-

ing, the overwhelming majority. The regime of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss that Mr. Kindermann extols (and that Kurt Waldheim supported) was in reality less of an enemy than a watered-down rival of Hitler and Mussolini, a weakly and anti-Semitic oneparty state that many of its adherents (though not the leaders) considered a mere preliminary stage toward Nazism. Perhaps a few quotations (all from

1934) may prove the point.

This from Erast Rudiger von Starhemberg the leader of the Heimwehr, an army of thugs that helped to keep Chancellor Dollfuss in power: "Our aim is the inmitigated realization of fascist ideas."

This from an "anti-Nazi" poster of the Fatherland Front (the only authorized party) searching hard for an issue: "What is Hitler's aim? He wants to lead us into slavery by pretending that we Austrians are all Jews and Jewish mixtures, hence descendants of a despised race. To him there are no Arian Austrians!"

From Cardinal Theodor Innitzer, who in 1938 welcomed the Nazis into Austria (and lived to regret it), but who in 1934 proclaimed in an interview that "divine providence is guiding the world away from democratic forms into authoritarthe country or its people (who were ian leadership," and that "the Führer highly visible in the SS and the Gestapo; principle is now penetrating the Old as well as the New World. It has ruled the

Church from the beginning,"

As for the suppressed "armed Nazi
uprising" of July 1934, was it really the
crushing defeat for Hitler that Mr. Kindermann claims, or not rather a fight for power within the system. with the Heimwehr playing a more than dubious role? Sure Austria in the 1930s resisted the Reich, but did it actually resist Nazism? G.S. TROLLER.

### The Red Square Wonder

"A tale full of wonders," as The New York Times describes the Mathias Rust flight, sums it up perfectly. In my view it surely doesn't have any challenger as the escapade of the century.

Congratulations to the writer of the editorial, "A Dream Come True" (June 3): and thank you for reproducing it for the benefit of those of us who would otherwise have missed this fine writing. AJOA YEBOAH-AFARI. Accra. Ghana.

### Fields in the West

Regarding the report "Status of Japa-nese Farmers Erodes" (June 6):

If the Japanese repealed costly subsidies to rice growers, within one or two years they could save enough money to buy substantial parts of California, Louisiana and Arkansas and export rice production as they now do with automobiles. JAMES M. BOGIN.

Hong Kong.

# The Way to the White House Is Through the Living Room

By Steve Sherman

HANCOCK New Hampshire — The story goes that a farmer driving a load of hav stopped at the entrance to a long covered bridge and studied it. "I can get through this end all right," he said before turning back. but I sure can't squeeze through that one down there."

Perspective, as they say, is all, and the New Hampshire presidential primary focuses the national eye as no other primary can. Candidates know that by

### MEANWHILE

next February only a few of them are going to squeeze through and head on down the road to the White House. How does a state 0.3 percent the size of

the nation with 0.4 percent of the population do it? It does it because it has always done it, since 1952. So jealously guarded is this first-in-the-nation primary that the state has legislated it to be the first. What makes the New Hampshire pri-

mary so singular, however, is not merely being early but the way that people here go about assessing the candidates.

One Democratic hopeful, Bruce Bab-bitt, attended a typical "coffee" recently in Keene, a town of 21,000 in the southvestern corner of the state. Forty people showed up. One of them commented to all. "He's late," Fifteen minutes.

New Hampshire's contribution is a reminder to candidates that they are meeting real people. They meet them in hundreds of living rooms, where the people answer back. The candidates have to deal with them, or goodbye. The citizens take their role seriously and they are not easily impressed.

Critics who quadrennially moan and groan about the influence of New Hampshire on the race point out that the state is not typical of the country, as if California of Nebraska were. Of course New Hampshire is not typical. This year, statewide unemployment has hovered around 2.7 percent, now considered no unemployment but merely figures to represent people between obs. New Hampshire ranks 49th in state and local tax revenues, 43d in federal expenditures. Rock-bottom taxes can mean meager services.

On the other hand, despite low teacher salaries, New Hampshire placed first in the nation in the Scholastic Aptitude Tests scores last year, as it has every year for the last five years.

What the people of New Hampshire do represent are the hopes, desires, fears, concerns and ideals of the country as a whole, In this sense, yes, they are a sample of the national soup.

Fewer and fewer states are positioned for personal contact beyond a handshake and a shoeshine. Here, the candidate is the campaign. People demand direct interaction; a distant wave and a TV blip or two do not suffice. So when Mr. Babbitt arrived at the

small house in a hard-working neighborhood, he made the slow rounds of shaking hands and chatting. Then the candidate took to a side wall, and in this homey, literate, scrutinizing crowd he spoke for 10 minutes. As is the custom,

he opened the rest of the hour to questions and, politely, got good and grilled. One woman kept after Mr. Babbitt about nuclear power. She challenged his position of managing existing plants and developing no more. "It's either a poisonous technology or it isn't."

she said, wanting them all stopped. Mr. Babbitt asked, to laughs, "Can I win you over on arms control?" A man asked about the homeless in an extraordinarily rich country, about the estimated 26 million functional illiterates in the United States and about whether the candidate would be working toward world government. The man did not get enough answers. The candidate was against homelessness and illiteracy.

World government had to wait until other problems were solved. Next question But the man took the floor again: The question about world government isn't irrelevant the way you make it sound. We want to know what your policies will be when you're in the White House and if you'll pull the United States out of the World Court. The Reagan administration did that when the CIA illegally mined the Nicaraguan harbor. Are you going to have

the same policies or not? On it went. Mr. Babbitt was adept, convincing to some, well-examined by all. Afterward, a stalwart older woman said, "Well, he has moxie." The wouldbe president later invited her to a party in the White House. "I'll be in shock if you remember," she said, hav-

ing heard such baloney in the past. Joseph Grandmaison is Democratic Party chairman of New Hampshire, a long-time political organizer and a former state campaign manager for George McGovern. He put it this way:

"You have to keep in mind that these candidates, whether they're a governor. a congressman or a senator, believe that the whole world revolves around them. It is a very humbling process they're put through here." And, he said, "it renews them emotionally with problems that most of us face."

Each candidate spends about 30 days in New Hampshire over the campaign and attends, on average, 65 coffees.

These coffees average 25 people. Is all this worth it to the candidates? The people do not care about that. It is worth it to them. Their attitude is that if they had the chance, they would change the Mr. President to Mr. Civil Servant. That is worth the New Hampshire primary right there.

The writer is a New Hampshire politi-cal journalist. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.



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# ARTS/LEISURE

# **New Wave Heroes Move Center Stage**

PARIS—Things are looking up will. "Audibet said. "But first I for Marc Audibet, whose brave want to establish my image." Actuefforts had gone virtually unno- ally. Audibet has been making conticed for years. The acknowledged siderable money by free-lancing for leader of Paris fashion's new wave. a number of companies including

His last collection was bought

by, among others, Kashiyama. omingdale's and Charles Gallay in Los Angeles. Audibet is also

### HEBE DORSEY about to land a financial backer

and to sign a contract with researchers at the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. At 35, Audibet is a driven designer who believes that new fash-

ion can only come out of new fabries. He is known in the trade for his research into stretch fabrics. Pierre Cardin indicated recently that this was the new direction and that his next collection would start with 30 models made of stretch

Stretch fabrics have made an impact both in Paris, where they are being used by the avant-garde designer Jean-Paul Gaultier, and in the United States, where one can now find all the traditional fabrics - jersey, flannel, crepe and so on mixed with elastic fibers.

Audibet refused to compromise for years in order to push on with his experiments, "To change fashion, you have to change fabrics," he said. "Otherwise, every 10 years, you end up with some kind of retro fashion because you keep using the same old fabrics. The American market is beginning to understand this, and the Japanese are very aware of fabric research. I'm also in contact with the French fabric house Bianchini Férier, which, after five years, is taking all this very

Stretch fabrics, according to Au-dibet, are the most comfortable fabrics now available. "Once a woman starts wearing stretchable else," he said. Audibet also claims that these expendable fabrics do away with seams, buttons and zippers, and give clothes a new and different look.

Audibet is now being discovered by André Laug in Rome and Renown the mainstream press and interviewed in both British and Ameriback into his own house, with each collection costing him one million francs (about \$167,000).

Audibet functions from a modest, no-frills Montmartre studio. Tall, thin, gangly and as pale as an elegant asparagus, he was born and raised in Paris. After spending two years in a school preparing for the Beaux Aris and the Ecole des Aris Décoratifs, he quit and went right

both Emanuel Ungaro and Nino Cerruti. "I learned the essential of my craft at Cerruti's, doing both men's and women's collections. But the men's collections were even more important to me, and I would advise every young designer to start

"It is far more rigorous. There is something more difficult that forces you into seeking solutions. Cut is essential and so is the choice of materials. I feel there is nothing more stimulating than having a very small margin of creativity."

Audibet said he was also inspired by the Chinese system where young men learn under great masters. He said he used to ask for the most difficult tasks "such as designing tie collections. What could be more difficult than a tie collection? It's very difficult to create something new and different and yet not feminine. Yet, I managed. But I must say, I owe a lot to Cerutti because, when I started, I was not interested in menswear at all. But he managed to convince

After five years with Cerutti, Audibet went on to become a successful free-lance stylist. But although he gave his clients exactly what they wanted, "I realized that I should have my own house. Beclothes, she cannot put on anything cause, when you're a stylist for somebody else, you have to conform. You must respect their product and their image. Each time I wanted to do something new, my clients would automatically reject



it. So in 1984, I started my own from Vicksburg, Mississippi, where his grandmother is still alive at 105.

Things are looking up also for Patrick Kelly, a young American designer who landed in Paris in without a nickel. Kelly has found a financial backer and just opened his own studio and boutique at 6, rue du Parc Royal.

Kelly specializes in upbeat, youthful and kicky clothes with an irresistible appeal all their own. One of his most famous dresses had hundreds of multicolored buttons shaped into a heart and shaping the bodice. Another had dozens of multicolored bows scattered over a white background. His most outrageous, designed for the black model Pat Cleveland, involved a string of bananas, recalling Josephine Baker

at the Folies Bergère.
A big, cheerful guy, Kelly comes

She, as well as the American South, are strong sources of inspiration. especially noticeable in big Mother Hubbard cotton dresses and red bandannas. The latter were used by Kelly both for shirts and trimming

the bottom of skirts. His first job in Paris was working for a nightclub whose owner want-ed to know how fast he could sew a dress. "I can make as many dresses as you want in one day," said Kelly, who landed the job making stage costumes in a tiny hotel room with

Things have changed for Kelly. He now works for the Victoire boutique, whose manager. Françoise Chassagnac, was the first to give him a real chance. Besides the Victoire collection and his own, Kelly also designs for Benetton.

# Rock and Romantic Vulgarity

By Mike Zwerin

PARIS — Robert Pattison's The Triumph of Vulgarity: Rock Music in the Mirror of Ro-manticism" (Oxford University Press) makes a case for the vulgarity of rock, a premise some might consider self-explanatory. The publishers call it a "thinker's guide to rock 'n' roll."

Referring to the Vulgate Bible, Pattison, who teaches humanities at Long Island University in New York, deals with vulgarity as "relating to the common people" or mass culture" rather than "in bad taste." Vulgarity is "something high culture has long despised but rarely attempted to define." It has been "greeted with the same disapprobation from Horace to Dr. Johnson by generation after generation of Western sensibility."

Shakespeare drew on the vulgar and the Satyricon was a vulgar novcl. but "with the help of ideas inherent in 19th century Romanti-cism," vulgarity "has slipped the strains imposed on it by refined culture. In cultivated literature, rulgarity either ridicules itself or reveals a transcendent value which untutored sensibilities cannot comvulgarity established its loud arts and freed itself from the limits prescribed for it by culture."

19th-century Romanticism. We hear Walt Whitman's "barbaric hear Walt Whitman's "barbaric Gray are in perpetual flight." The the single most important element, yawp" in the punk music of The use of drugs to escape boredom is Lyrics, mores and myths come lat-Ramones, Poe's "Eureka" in the traced from Baudelaire to Sid Vilyrics of the Talking Heads. Annie Liebovitz's 1972 photo of Keith Richards resembles the death pose of Henry Wallis's canvas of the "Death of Chatterton." Jim Morrison's death in a Paris bathtub is rather sinister conclusion. Some should in the fullness of its power "the vulgar duplicate of David's critics have the bad habit of criti- ascribe its popular music to the



revolutionary youth, powerful in martyrdom." When the Grateful Dead sing "I need a miracle a day" they reflect boredom, "the terminal In Pattison's view, rock mirrors affliction from which Romantic beroes from Don Giovanni to Dorian

This reasoning might remain food for positive thought if it didn't leave a hole large enough to drive a Stratocaster through, and lead to a 'Marat' . . . arrested forever in a cizing a book for what it isn't rather influence of an oppressed African

than on its own terms, but the word "music" is in the title of this "think-er's guide," which in fact gives mu-

sic sparse thought indeed

Most rock musicians consider "feeling" — the physical beat — as er. The musical feeling grew out of a dynamic intersection of African and European culture. Patrison denies the African. He cannot believe that "the most prosperous civilization in the history of mankind

minority atrophying among the farmland of its poorest economic

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Was Scott Joplin vulgar when he played rags but sensitive when he wrote operas? Is "Sergeant Pepper"
vulgar and Charles Ives cultured. even though both used popular de-ments? Is "vulgar" Frank Zappa "cultivated" when he writes "senous" music that is conducted by Pierre Boulez? Was Boulez vulgar when he explored the implications of some of the early electronic exploits of Jimi Hendrix and The Who in his Paris cultural bastiffs IRCAM? Don't look for answers here. Shakespeare, Shelley, Wordsworth, Poe and Whitman are listed in the index. Search in vain for Mozart, Beethoven, Debussy and Ravel. (Stravinsky is mentioned

once in passing). His unqualified value judgments of "high culture," "transcendant value" and "untutored sensibilities" make one question Pattison's professed definition of vulgar. The assumption that "sensibi is handed down, not up, and that vulgarity is an inevitable product of the democratic system leaves us where? Clearing out the intellectual debris, this is a cultivated lynching. a triumph of bigotry.

Dave Marsh's biography "Glory Days: Bruce Springsteen in the Eighties" (Pantheon) is a 45-ram hit single stretched into a double album. Marsh portrays "The Boss" (who is embarrassed to be to called) as the nice guy we already suspect he really is with stansing redundancy. The irony is that while the attractive, thoughtful and level-headed Springsteen seems to PR man's dream puff book remain

### DOONESBURY

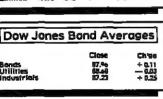






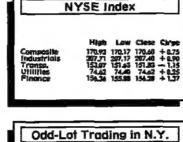


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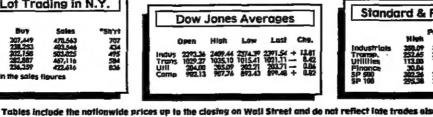




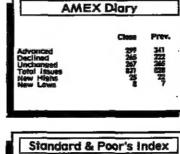
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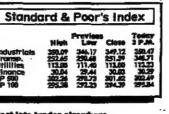


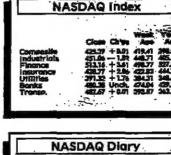


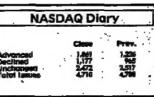


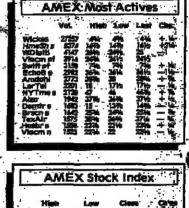
Mondays











# Firm Dollar, Bonds Boost Dow

down from 175.1 million on Friday.

The market opened higher, helped by a firm dollar and steady bond prices, but about half the morning's advance was lost in midday trading when profit-taking exacted a toil. Stock prices resumed their climb in the last hour of Ford reported early June car sales rose 7.2 trading then trimmed using a singular trading the climb to the last hour of Ford reported early June car sales rose 7.2 trading then trimmed using a singular trading the last hour of Ford reported early June car sales rose 7.2

gleaned profits.

"The market opened strong and it gave back a little ground, but that's okay as long as you approach it from the standpoint that it's been up for three straight weeks," said Larry Wachtel, analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities. "The market's in an uptrend, but it has to move along in stere."

Some interest-rate sensitive financial issues again made gains. Chase Manhattan climbed 1½ to 43½. Citicorp rose % to 63. Aetna added 1½ to 61 and Chubb rose % to 64%.

As inflation fears fade, gold and mining stocks continued to suffer. ASA fell % to 58. Callahan Mining fell ¼ to 29½. Echo Bay Mines and the first of the first o

| 12 Month | 12 Month

Vinted Press International theless positive about the market's overall NEW YORK — Stock prices climbed Mon-health.

NEW YORK — Stock prices climbed Monday on the New York Stock Exchange in moderate trading Monday in an advance fueled by a Strengthening dollar and firm bond prices. The moved to capture dividends payable July 1 to shareholders of record as of June 15.

strengthening dollar and firm bond prices. The advance was curbed by profit-taking, however, as the market reached for a new record.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 51.58 points last week, climbed 13.81 to finish at 2.391.54, only 14 points below the record close of 2.405.54 set on April 6.

Advancing issues led losers 830-690 among the 1.952 issues traded on the NYSE.

Volume totaled about 156.9 million shares, down from 175.1 million on Friday.

eased 13 to 3612. "A little caution is in order here simply because the market has advanced so much over the last three weeks," said Ricky Harrington, technical analyst at Interstate Securities Corp. in Charlotte, North Carolina, who was never-

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Tussle With U.S.

# Japan Wants A Warplane Of Its Own

By Daniel Sneider

OKYO — Controversy is certain to Japanese government makes in selecting a new jet fighter for its FSX

project.
American congressional leaders have already condemned the possible selection of a
domestically developed plane proposed by Japan's aeronautics industry. Last March, Senator John C. Danforth, a prominent spokesman

On trade issues, urged the Reagan administra-tion to forcefully support American manufac-turers trying to sell their aircraft to Japan. The Missouri Republican wrote in a letter that Japan was ready to "develop and build" its own aircraft rather than buy "a superior American product "115 producers Mr. Per-American product." U.S. producers, Mr. Danforth said, "want to sell a high-technology
product [Japan] freely admits it wants. It is a
high-quality product offered at a competitive
price. The Japanese produce nothing that

American officials avoid making a link be-tween defense and trade. But they argue that, on military grounds alone, it does not make sense for Japan to spend its limited defense resources on a more costly domestic aircraft. Moreover, Pentagon officials say that Japanese estimates of the cost of domestic develo

are understated by perhaps as much as half.

Leaders of the Japanese industry, and their supporters in the defense establishment, see the issue quite differently. The future of Japan's acrospace industry, they believe, is at stake in the FSX project. "If we are not given the CSX descriptions are the ESX descriptions." the opportunity to carry out the FSX dev ment program now," an official of the Society of Japanese Aerospace Companies (SJAC) insisted, "another such development program is not expected for 20 or 30 years."

"The aircraft industry is one of the major elements which compose the defense of our country," the SIAC official said, "a pioneer forging the frontier of advanced technology where the future of our nation lies." .

Japanese industry, which has joined in a five-company consortium to build FSK, contends that it can design and develop a state-ofthe-art fighter at competitive cost. "I am confident that our proposal is best for the performance and cost," said Yoshio Sasaki, the general manager of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries (MHI) sucraft division. MHI is Japan's

thes (MHI) authors division. MHI is Japan's leading aerospace and defense firm.

The Japan Defense Agency hopes to deploy the FSX (Support Fighter Experimental) sometime in the mid-1990s. The aircraft is to replace the aging F-1 support fighter, Japan's only other domestically developed supersonic aircraft. The defense agency plans to build between 100 and 170 aircraft. The contract, industry sources say, is worth \$7 billion to 10

Over the past two years, the defense agency has been studying several options for FSX. One is purely domestic development. Another is purchase of a foreign aircraft — the three possibilities under examination are General Dynamics' F-16 Fighting Falcon, McDonnell Douglas Aircraft's F/A-18 Homet, and the European consortium Panavia's Tornado. A third option is to postpone the decision by

Continued on page 10



Combat Aircraft

# U.S. Develops Fighter For the 21st Century

By Peter Middleton

ONDON - For more than a decade. U.S. frontline fighters have enjoyed a technological, if not numerical, superiority over their Soviet counter-parts. Now, the Soviet Union has closed the performance gap and the United States is spending more than \$5 billion on an eight-year program to develop the Advanced Tactical Fighter (ATF).

Designed to replace the McDonnell Douglas F-15 Eagle as the premier U.S. Air Force lighter from the mid-1990s and to remain in service for more than a quarter of a century, ATF will be an extremely agile, stealthy, supersonic air-combat vehicle with twice the range of the F-15.

It will have a single pilot, but twin engines, probably featuring thrust-vector control to fa-

ability. Advanced radar, electro-optical sys-tems and missiles will allow it to engage multiple enemy targets simultaneously, well beyond visual range. It will also be a good close-in "dog fighter."

The U.S. Air Force plans to buy 750 at a target unit price of \$35 million (at 1985 dollar

Prototype development contracts were awarded last October to two U.S. industry teams - Lockheed/Boeing/General Dynamics (YF-22A) and Northrop/McDonnell Douglas (YF-23A). Each \$691 million contract covers construction of two aircraft, plus a ground-based avionics test vehicle.

First flights are set for the end of 1989. For the first time, the Department of Defense is demanding that competing contractors risk substantial sums of their own money on

Continued on page 11

Third World Competition on Rise

# Shrinking Market, Costs Bring Shift in Fighter Production

By Kenneth R. Tunmerman

ARIS — Two of the brightest stars of the Paris Air Show this year will undoubtedly be Europe's next generation fighters, the French Rafale and British EAP demonstrator, although neither aircraft will be mass-produced before the mid-1990s.

However, a long-term decrease in overall defense spending and higher unit prices per aircraft mean that European nations and the United States will be buying fewer fighters

Meanwhile, a growing number of Third World nations are expected to develop their own cheap fighters, thus increasing competition in a shrinking market.

As many U.S. aerospace executives admit, the "boon times" of the massive Reagan defense buildup are over. As a result, the fighters under development today must be geared almost as strongly to the export market as to the needs of their own country's national defense.

"With the skyrocketing of R&D costs," said Aaron Karp. director of arms trade research at the Stockholm Interna-tional Peace Research Institute, "every aircraft has become an export aircraft. You simply have to get some money

According to the World Military Aircraft Forecast of DMS, Inc., a U.S.-based defense market study group, Western and Third World countries will manufacture more than 10,000 fighter/attack aircraft over the next decade, worth an estimated \$205 billion (in 1985 dollars).

Non-Soviet fighter production will peak at 1,200 aircraft per year in 1988, according to the DMS study. After that, it will decrease steadily to a low of 930 aircraft per year in The study said that, "The reduction . . . is due also to the

fact that most international future requirements do not anticipate a one-for-one replacement of older models with the newer designs."

The primary reason is that the fighters of tomorrow will cost up to twice as much as today's in 1985 dollars.

DMS forecasts that Dassault's Rafale will cost 40 per-

cent more than a Mirage-2000, while the European Fighter Aircraft will run 42.8 percent more than today's Tornado. But the U.S. Air Force's Advanced Tactical Fighter (ATF) clearly wins the prize. Budgeted at \$32 million, cost over\$17.6 million of today's F-16.

Rapid advances in electronics is another. Fewer fighters will theoretically be needed to perform the same task although opponents of high-tech weapoury claim that "fewer but better" makes each individual fighter a more valuable target, and, therefore, more subject to enemy

In response, many countries have opted to upgrade existing fighters rather than replace them. This is particularly true of the F-4 Phantom fleets of Israel, Japan and

South Africa has chosen the same course with its aging Mirage-3s, which it cannot replace due to the 1977 United Nations embargo on arms sales to South Africa. Chile, Switzerland and Ecuador also are upgrading the avionics on their French-built Mirages.

"The overall effect of the shrinking market," said Mr. Karp, "is to force the aerospace companies to specialize in the production of one type of aircraft, instead of making everything for everybody as they did before,"

According to DMS forecasts, the United States will build

6,497 of the 10,716 that will be produced by non-Soviet' countries over the next 10 years, and it will face tough competition on many markets with European manufactur-

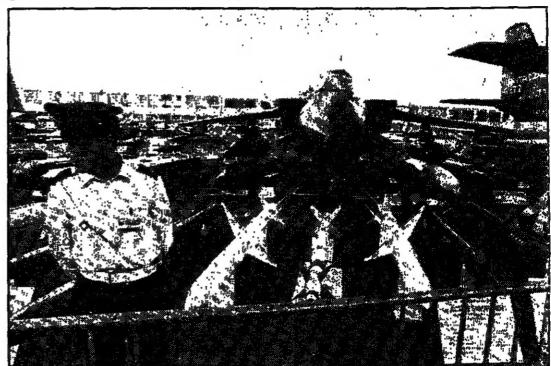
Most customers would prefer to buy U.S. combat aircraft. This is especially true in the Middle East. According to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the region accounted for 55 percent of all arms sales to developing nations over the 1980-1983 period. But political quid pro quos have deterred many Third World countries from pleading their case before the U.S. Congress - an experience that left bitter memories in a country as pro-American

S a result, many developing nations have looked to European manufacturers. However, as the cost of European fighters goes up, they may eventual-ly turn to half a dozen developing countries that

have fledging combat aircraft industries.

These new fighters, built by India, Indonesia, Brazil Israel, China and Taiwan, will cull a growing share of the Third World market, which has a less pressing need for high

technology than the West. "What you have is a segmented market," Mr. Karp said.



Planes line the tarmac at the opening of the Paris Air Show at Le Bourget.

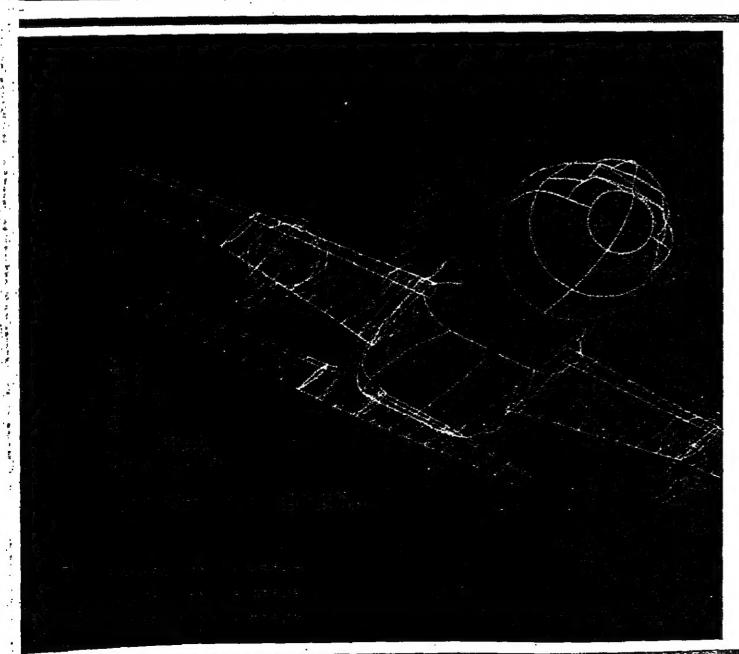
"At the top of the technology, only a few can compete. But everyone is pricing themselves off the export market. So you see developing a large second tier of mission specific airplanes, that will cost only half as much."

Aerospace experts agree that it is much less expensive to develop a fighter capable of a single mission, such as ground attack, than to develop one that can do everything. However, the trend in Europe and the United States is precisely to develop "multimission" fighters, capable of

everything from dogfights, bombing runs and high-altitude interception to ground-hugging troop support.

A plane such as the AMX, a specialized ground-attack aircraft built by a consortium of Italian and Brazilian companies, is expected to cost around \$10 million, compared to the \$29 million for the multimission F-15. No one expects the AMX, or other "cheap" aircraft, to

Continued on page 10



# **How This Plane Got The World's Computers** Talking The Same Language.

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that's special that's aerospatiale.

# **Competition Grows** In Fighter Market

Continued from page 9

compare with the high-tech planes. However, they will compete with the comparably priced Dassault-Dornier Alpha jet or the British Aerospace Hawk, initially designed as advanced jet trainers but recently upgraded to double as ground-attack planes.

Dassault, which has not taken any new export orders in more than a year, is clearly aware of the danger posed by the new Third World producers. Over the past three years, Dassault executives have been trying to negotiate co-operation agreements with Brazil, Indonesia and India, but so far without success.

"If we do not cooperate, the competition will simply get worse," a Dassault spokesman said. "But if we play the game, at least we get something. In the fu-ture, Dassault will be selling know-how as much as aircraft."

Japan is another potential competitor. It is committed to buying 100 Fighter Support Experimental aircraft, or FSX, in the 1990s. However, it is not yet clear whether it will agree with the United States to build locally an upgraded F-16 or F-18, or whether Mitsubishi will opt for developing an all Japanese aircraft.

"We hope that U.S. resistance [to selling Japan design technol-ogy] will keep them from making their own fighter," one Europes aerospace executive said. "Look what happened in the automobile industry. The risk is that they sell their own aircraft throughout the world at prices we can't beat. We must keep the Japanese off the market at any cost."

But the strongest competition on tomorrow's military aircraft market may come from China, which has already begun selling its Shenyang F-6 and F-7 fighters to both Iraq and Iran, where they have been "combat-proven."

Although the Shenyang fighters are copies of the MiG-19 and the MiG-21, the Chinese have reequipped them with more powerengines and a new avionics package bought from the West. Other export customers include Egypt. Pakistan, Albania, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Vietnam and

DMS conservatively estimates that the Chinese will produce more than 300 F-7s over the next decade and 450 of the follow-on

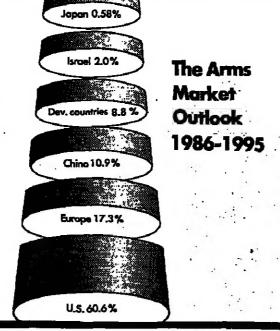
F-8, which is being developed with a \$550 million package of U.S. avionics recently approved by the U.S. Congress. Chinese officials said that, although the F-8 still looked like the MiG-23, "this is now primarily a Western aircraft." One advantage of the Chinese aircraft is their price.

George Daningbok, an analyst Chinese affairs at the Parisbased Atlantic Institute, said the Chinese sold 100 F-7s to Egypt in December 1982 for a unit price of \$3 million. But last year, he said, the Chinese dropped the price to \$1 million in a sale of 50 F-7s to

This year, breaking with decades of secrecy, the Chinese aeronautics industry will be exhibiting its planes at an international air show for the first time. This will mark its entry as a full-fledged competitor on the international aerospace market. And given the advantages of buying Chinese iow cost, quick deliveries and a lack of political strings - it could also mark a significant increase in Chinese export earnings.

The biggest question mark in evaluating the future market for combat aircraft is the Soviet

Having earned a reputation for paranoia among their client states posting KGB guards to airfields where Soviet-built planes were being kept, the Soviets have a



long way to go to becoming true

But recently, there have been hints of a change. Last year, in an unexpected move, the Soviets flew monstration team of new MiG-29s to Finland to show them off to potential customers - and

Since then, the MiG-29 has been delivered to Syria and Iraq, while India has signed a co-production agreement

However, according to military analysts, the MiG-29 simply canete with modern aircraft built in the West. In particular, at least the export version appears to

dar, which is standard equipment on its U.S. look-alike, the F-15. "The MiG-29 is the best 1970s generation plane on the 1980s market," an analyst said, "and it's

the best they have to offer today. The Soviets simply can't com-Until now, however, the Soviets

have been delivering more than 400 supersonic combat aircraft per year to developing countries, ac-cording to statistics of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Even if the Soviets can only offer their outdated MiG-21s and MiG-23/27, this is four times the number of combat aircraft delivered yearly by the United States, and 56 percent of the world total.

# 4 Nations Expect Go-Ahead on Eurofighter

By Axel Krause

ARIS - Aerospace companies from four countries designing the pro-posed European fighter aircraft for the late 1990s said Monday that they expected a formal go-ahead from their governments this autumn along with a joint commitment to providing \$4.4 billion in development funds.

The companies from Britain, West Germany, Italy and Spain, grouped in a Munich-based consortium, also said at a news conference at the Paris Air Show that they were negotiating with several other NATO countries to buy the plane, notably Belgium, which is seeking to replace F-16 fighters made by General Dynamics Corp.

Meanwhile, both General Dynamics, with an advanced version of the F-16, and Avious Marcel Dassault-Breguet Aviation of France, with its Rafale plane, have disclosed plans to also compete for contracts in Belginm, the Netherlands, Denmark and Nor-

way.
"We are hopeful for a final decision from our governments within a matter of months, with a view to having the first prototype flying by the end of 1990 or early 1991," said F.G. Willcox, managing di-rector of Eurofighter GmbH, grouping British Aerospace PLC. serschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm of West Germany, Aeritalia of Italy

Eurofighter executives said that while U.S. participation in the AXEL KRAUSE is the economics

case-by-case basis, it would meet resistance from participants.

"This project is highly politicized. It is a matter of jobs, advanced technology and above all, European prestige," a British ex-

The U.S. Defense Department said in March that the United States would like to participate in the \$15 billion project, but ruled out retaliation if U.S. companies were excluded. A key factor, in-dustry sources said, was fear of proposal to replace F-16s in Western Europe with an advanced version currently being developed.

project was not being ruled out correspondent for the International and would be considered on a Herald Tribune.

# Southeast Asia Looks to Aviation As a Path to High-Tech Economy

Singapore is trying to position itself as a manufacturer of parts and components.

By Michael Richardson

INGAPORE - Non-Communis: countries in Southeast Asia intent on acquiring high-technology skills to en-hance their economic development have chosen different methods to build aircraft-related industries.

Indonesia, with a large domestic market of 170 million and extensive requirements for an aviation fleet to link more than 13,000 islands. has emberked on the most ambitious course and started manufacturing aircraft. President Suharto emphasized in a speech last August that Indonesia was determined to promote self-sufficiency in certain key industries, including aviation, to avoid future dependence

on other countries for know-how.

Singapore and Malaysia have been content with a more modest approach. Their markets are much smaller than Indonesia's. In the case of Singapore, with a population of only 2.6 illion, overseas sales are imperative if its industries are to grow and prosper. Both Singa-pore and Malaysia decided to concentrate initially on aircraft repair and maintenance.

Singapore has moved well beyond that stage. In an interview, Philip Yeo, chairman of the Economic Development Board, said that Singapore was trying to position itself as a mamcturer of parts and components that are in high-volume demand by the aviation industry around the world, including the United States

and Western Europe. He said that Singapore was also expanding its capability as a center for high-level servicing, retro-fitting, remanufacturing and upgrad-ing of aircraft, both fixed wing and helicoptera. In 1977, when the Singapore government

first started encouraging foreign and local aerospace industries to establish operations here, cumulative fixed investment in this sector amounted to 29 million Singapore dollars (about \$13.8 million). Singapore's aircraft-re-lated industry had an annual turnover of 47 million Singapore dollars and employed 1,400

people.

Encouraged by tax incentives, technical manpower expansion programs sponsored by the government and liberal foreign investment rules, by 1986 the cumulative fixed asset investment in the industry had increased to 397 million Singapore dollars, turnover to 767 million Singapore dollars and employment to more than 5,500. Officials expect that the sector will grow by 10 percent a year over the next five years in line with buoyant prospects for the international aerospace industry.

The government-owned Singapore Aircraft. Industries, SAI, accounts for nearly half the local aerospace work force. The group, made up of six operating companies, concentrates on military work, mainly for Singapore's armed forces. However, it has contracts for overhaulng U.S. military Skyhawk jets and C-130 Hercules transports and is seeking further foreign contract work.

SAPs civilian involvement is growing. The group recently announced it had agreed to pay I percent of the development cost to become a partner in the production program for the new Pratt & Whitney PW-4000 turbofan engine. The engine is designed for wide-body aircraft such as the Boeing-747, Boeing-767, Airbus-310 and McDonnell Douglas-11. The PW-4000 is scheduled to begin service later this year.

Other companies that have taken a small stake in the project are Japan's Kawasaki Heavy Industries, South Korea's Samsung Precision Industries, Italy's Fiat Aviazione, Nor-way's Vaapenfabrikk, Belgium's Fabrique Nationale and the Netherland's Eldim. SIA will be the sole manufacturer of seven high-pres-sure compressor parts for the PW-4000. Offi-cials said that deliveries would begin early next

They said it was SAI's first venture into the manufacture of parts for commercial aircraft manificative of parts for commercial arcelait engines. The group is already making parts for military planes and engines produced by Gen-eral Electric and McDonnell Douglas of the United States, Turbomeca and Aerospatiale of France and SIAI Marchetti of Italy.

Workers overhaul and test engines at a Singapore aircraft factory.

The value of serospace components exported from Singapore to the United States rose from \$10 million in 1980 to about \$200 million

We believe that in the next two years, our exports of engine and airframe parts to Europe will increase significantly," said Lim Lu Hock,

In August 1981, a bilateral airworthiness ent was signed by the Singapore and U.S. governments. The agreement allows the Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore, CAAS, to approve manufactured parts and componexts for shipment to the United States with out the need for further certification by the Federal Aviation Administration by the said that most of the aerospace facilities in Singapore were covered by this agreement, which amounts to a seal of approval by the FAA of local manufacturing standards.

More than 40 firms offer a wide range of precipited ministration of the said of the s

specialized aviation services in Singapore. At least 10 are subsidiaries of, or joint ventures with, leading multinational aircraft equipment companies. Much of the aerospace industry is in a specially designated industrial estate spread out over 460 acres (about 187 hectares). It is only about a five-minute drive from Singa-pore's Changi International Airport. Sundstrand Pacific Pte Ltd. is one of the

largest private sector aerospace undertakings in Singapore. Enlarged in several stages since 1976, the plant manufactures shafts, gears and other parts used in making constant speed drives, gear boxes and starting systems for F-16 fighter-bombers and most major commercial aircraft. It also repairs and services con-stant speed drives and inflight equipment.

UNDSTRAND Pacific is a whollyowned subsidiary of Sundstrand Cosp., a leading U.S. serospace conglomerate headquartered in Rockford, Illinois. The group has 36 manufacturing facilities worldwide and employs more than 16,000 people. Its Singapore operation is the corpora-tion's only manufacturing plant in Asia and is the center of its Asian operations.

Indonesia's aerospace industry is focused on a state-owned sircraft company, Industri Pesawat Terban Nusantara, IPTN. Started in 1976 with a work force of 500, it now employs 13,000 people. IPTN is involved in production of six types of aircraft. Four of them are French, West German and U.S. helicopters made under license.

Two are fixed-wing aircraft. The NC-212 is manufactured under license from CASA of Spain. The CN-212, a 40-seat plane that can carry cargo or passengers for civil or military use, has been designed and built under an equal partnership agreement with CASA. Bacharuddin J. Habibie, president of IPTN,

said in May that the CN-235 and the French built ATR-42 were the two remaining contendwould be amounced later this month or in

engineer in West Germany and is a former director for technology application at Messer-schmitt-Bolkow-Blohm, MBB, is the driving force behind IPTN. He is a close friend of President Suharto and serves as Indonesia's ninister of research and technology.

He has been criticized in Indonesia for allegedly taking the country down a path which it can no longer afford. Critics, including a num-ber of economists, contend that establishment of Mr. Habibie's high-tech empire has absorbed huge amounts of government subsidies at the expense of other more important areas of the economy. They say that the aircraft indus-try is unprofitable and likely to remain so for many years. -

They also argue that Indonesia lacks the technical manpower base for a successful air-craft manufacturing enterprise. They say that foreign advisers, machinery and virtually ail the raw materials at IPTN are imported.

The critics point out that of about 250 aircraft produced by the plant, nearly all have been sold domestically to a captive market, mainly to state-owned enterprises. Of eight aircraft sold abroad to Guam, Saudi Arabia and Thailand, only two were built by IPTN. The other six, they say, were largely manufactured at the licensess plants overseas.

They also note that while the FAA certified the CN-235 as airworthy last December, its seal of approval applied only to planes assem-bled at the CASA plant in Spain. Mr. Habibie insisted that IPTN has been

providing the government a return on equity at an average of 5.7 percent a year. He said critics should also consider the advantages to the nation from acquisition of high-technology skills in key sectors of the economy and from about 200 Indonesians being trained abroad each year on IPTN scholarships

IPTN is planning a joint undertaking with Boeing, MBB and Fokker of the Netherlands to build a medium-sized jet called the Atra-90. Mr. Habibic said he sees the plane as a replacement for the large fleet of DC-9s serving Indonesian domestic air roptes. They are one to be 1990s. Mr. Habibic argued that the fact that three leading U.S. and European aircraft man-'ufacturers are interested in a joint venture with IPTN is a vindication of its activities.

In Malaysia, the government privatized the maintenance arm of the Royal Malaysian Air Force to form a joint venture company, AIROD Sendirian Berhad, in January 1985. The Malaysian government, through Aero-space Industries Malaysia, has a 30 percent share in AIROD. The remaining 70 percent is held by Lockheed Aircraft Services Interna-tional of the United States.

Early this year, AIROD was designated as an authorized service center for Lockheed C-130 transport planes and L-100 commercial

MICHAEL RICHARDSON is the Southe ers in a shortlist for a French Air Force tender Asia correspondent for the International Herald

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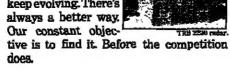
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# Japan Hoping to Get Its Own Warplane

Continued from page 9

upgrading an existing aircraft in the Japanese Air Force, such as the F-4 Phantom or the F-15

Eagle, to use in the interim.

Last year, U.S. officials quietly pushed a compromise option — co-development. Ideally, this would mean that foreign and Japanese irms would jointly design and produce a new nircraft\_

Japanese officials have accepted the concept, but in practice, co-development has a different meaning for the two sides. American firms interpret it as producing an advanced variant of their existing aircraft — what Mc-Donnell calls a Super Hornet — which would, at most, incorporate some Japanese technology. Japanese industry thinks it means a domestically designed plane using some foreign parts, such as the engine, which they acknowledge they cannot produce by themselves.

"As long as we have the final responsibility for the project and final control, we will be bappy to cooperate with the U.S., Europe or anybody in the project," MHI's Mr. Sasaki said. "It must be our responsibility

Japanese industry, led by MHI, has strong support from within the defense agency, in-cluding from the Air Self-Defense Force. Industry's desire to become competitive with the more advanced aerospace firms of the United States and Europe is complemented by the government's long-standing policy of encouraging domestic sources for major arms. About 80 percent of Japan's military equipment needs are produced at home, although many of them

are foreign weapons made under license. The aerospace industry is particularly dependent on defense contracts, around 80 percent, for its sales. Currently, Japanese firms produce the sophisticated F-15 interceptor under license from McDonnell (and the F-4 bemarine patrol plane, and many other weapons such as guided missiles.

fore that), the Lockheed P-30 Orion anti-sub-

### In practice, codevelopment has two meanings.

The domestic industry is necessary, Japanese industry and government officials say, to provide the engineering skills and logistical base. In a crisis, Japan cannot depend on the United States for a flow of spare parts and ammunition. "We need to have an engineering force with a high level of technical capability to support the JDA's aircraft," Mr. Sasaki said.

Foreign companies contend that Japan is gearing up instead to compete internationally.
The Japanese government has a well-established policy of barring exports of military equipment abroad, a consequence of Japan's anti-war constitution. But Japanese defense manufacturers have spoken out publicly in favor of removing that restriction.

"A substantial proportion of Japanese equipment suppliers feel a powerful drive to enter world export markets," a recent study of the Japanese defense industry by the Jardine Fleming investment firm said. "Notwithstanding current restrictions, it would be rash to assume that they could not compete effectively in world markets in, say, rather over a decade's

only interested in small-scale domestic pro-

jects, a description he applies to the FSX. "We have no interest in exporting the FSX or spinoff products overseas."

The MHI-led consortium and the three forsign firms made their final proposals to the Japan Defense Agency in meetings in Tokyo in April. The Japanese design envisions a twinengine supersonic lighter, equipped with newly developed radar, computer systems and fly-by-wire CCV (control configured flight) technology. They will use advanced lightweight carbon-fiber composite materials to form the plane's wings. They claim to be able to develop the plane for about \$1 billion, with a total cost of \$6.5 billion (about \$38 million per plane). U.S. defense officials challenge the cost claims. A Pentagon study team, officials said, believes such a new simpsit composite said,

believes such a new aircraft cannot be developed for less than \$2 billion to \$3 billion. They stimate total cost for research and development and production at around \$12.5 billion.

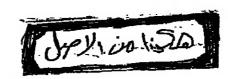
"It is going to cost them a lot of money," an official of McDonnell Douglas said, "and they are not going to end up with anything they couldn't have gotten cheaper."

The Japan Defense Agency is scheduled to

make its decision this summer in its preparation of its proposed budget for next fiscal year. U.S. industry and defense officials are pessimistic about their chances given the powerful lobby in favor of domestic production. "It's just a matter of time — they're all gearing up for it," the McDonnell official said.

Still, the officials observe, U.S. government pressure could still have an impact on the decision. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger is scheduled to visit Japan at the end of this month and the FSX is expected to be on his agenda

DANIEL SNEIDER is a Tokyo-based corre-Mr. Sasaki replied that Japanese industry is spondent for Defense News and The Christian interested in small-scale domestic pro
Science Monitor.



# Pentagon Confronts a Shrinking Budget replacement for the General Dyplanned McDonnell De planned McDonnell De p

The U.S. armed services, faced with a third straight year of efense budget contractions, are portant aircraft production programs and advance development work on planes they are counting for the future.

For the air force, this means ying General Dynamics F-16 ad McDonnell Douglas F-15 hters at rates considerably lowthan had been planned in recent ars. It means porting fewer aircraft in the field or keeping them use longer before they are repred. And it puts pressure on the pervice to keep on track its devel-opment of the Advanced Tactical ighter (ATF) and the engine and vionics systems needed for it. As the air force moves toward roduction of the highly classified Advanced Technology Bomber (ATB), the so-called Stealth omber, it faces the unwelcome job of making its in-production bomber, the B-1B, as capable as it was supposed to be. A new transport aircraft, the McDonnell Douglas C-17, also is in develop-

The navy, with more aircraft production lines to preserve, cut back a number of its programs last winter as the Defense Department prepared budget requests for fiscal year 1988, which begins Oct. 1. The navy has shuffled its plans further since then. The big development programs it is protecting are the Advanced Tactical Air-

craft (ATA), a medium attack

The air force is taking lowcost approaches in programs that critics say are short-changed routinely in favor of fighter forces.

plane that is fully as secret as the ATB, and the V-22, a tilt rotor aircraft for use initially as a Ma-

rine Corps assault plane.
The army, with the smallest aviation program among the three services, made perhaps the most difficult decision in the fiscal year 1988 aircraft budgets — to end production of the McDonnell Douglas AH-64 attack helicopter

early, after next year's buy.

The army also moved to reduce the production rate of Sikorsky UH-60 utility helicopters and to end a Bell Helicopter Textron program to improve OH-58 scout helicopters. But the army has struggled in its attempts to get started on an LHX (Light Helicopter Experimental) program to develop a 1990s replacement for AH-1, UHl and other aging small helicop-

This year's U.S. defense budget is down by about 7 percent, after allowing for inflation, below that of two years ago, and the FY 1988 budget, currently before the Congress, is likely to shrink as well.

it pays more per aircraft. The air force has scaled back both of its bread-and-butter tactical aircraft programs in this way. Only a few years ago, it planned procurement of 216 F-16s and 60 F-15s each year into the 1990s. Now, the F-16 is to be built at 180 per year through 1992 and drop off to 120 per year after that.

F-15 production will be held to 42 per year until the program gives way to ATF in the mid-1990s. F-16s and F-15s manufactured during the 1990s will be powered by higher-thrust versions of the current General Electric F110 and Pratt & Whitney F100-220 en-

The air force and the navy have agreed to develop their new, most capable aircraft so that each is adaptable to the other's needs. Thus, an ATF variant is to be available when the navy decides to replace the Grumman F-14 as its carrier-based air superiority aircraft. And the air force will look to an ATA derivative as an eventual

ion aircraft. The air force is taking low-cost approaches in a couple of programs that critics say are short-

changed routinely in favor of • To modernize continental air defense interceptor forces, the air force decided last year to modify 270 of its older F-16s instead of buying new F-16s or Northrop F-20s. Losing this competition led Northrop to end the F-20 program

for lack of sales. The air defense Flos will get improved radars and communications equipment and will be adapted to launch radarguided anti-aircraft missiles. Although the five-year modification program is said to be much less expensive than new aircraft, the Fhos taken from tactical forces for modification will be replaced by new, more modern F-16s.

 LTV will prototype and dem onstrate improvements for its A-7 attack aircraft, including a modern engine, configuration changes, a low altitude/night attack system and other avionics upgrades. The idea is to avoid more expensive alternatives — an F-16 adaptation or a new aircraft - for close air support of ground forces.

The navy has cut back on its

planned aircraft production rates in recent years, and this continues. Procurement of the McDonnell Douglas F/A-18 strike fighter, a "swing" aircraft that can fly air superiority or attack missions from aircraft carriers, was to have been increased past 100 per year but now is planned at no more than 72, less than the current rate.

The navy has reduced its planned McDonnell Douglas AV-8B Harrier rate so much, down to 15 per year starting in 1990, that one congressional committee wants to drop the program alto-

Plans to acquire an improved version of the F-14 have been changed. Instead of producing all of the aircraft from scratch, the modifying existing F-14s. Grumman will build the new planes but will have to compete for the modification program. Instead of developing a new electronic warfare aircraft, the navy will modify Lockhood S-3s.

Some of the navy's replanning reflects a decision to change dramatically the mix of aircraft on aircraft carriers. Taking advantage of the two-mission capability of the F/A-18, the navy intends to decrease the numbers of F-14s and F/A-18s in a typical carrier airwing from 24 to 20 each, reducing not compromising air superiority. With these and other freedup dock spaces, it will double the number of Grumman A-6 medium attack aircraft, from 10 to 20, greatly increasing the airwing's

The changes will be phased in, beginning next year. Procurement of the A-6E and an improved model, the A-6F, will not increase as much as the airwing changes would indicate, because A-6s will be replaced one-for-one by ATAs as the new aircraft becomes avail-

The V-22 in development by Bell Helicopter Textron and Boeing Vertol for a first flight in

# The Military Aircraft Market

Production Value in billions of U.S. dollars and Estimated Market Share

	Production Value	Market Share
McDonnell Douglas F-1.5, F/A-18, AV-88 Harrier,T-45	40.9	20 %
General Dynamics F-16	37.2	18 %
Dassault Mirage 2000, Mirage F1, Rafale, Alpha Jet, Jaguar	25.0	12 %
Northrop F/A18, F-5, ATB	22.0	11%

Source: DMS World Military Aircraft Forecast

mid-1988, will be able to fly like a helicopter when its wingup rotors are tilted upward, and like a turboprop aircraft when they are tilted forward, Beyond the Marine Corps assault mission, tri-service uses for special operations forces, search and rescue, and cargo transport are planned, and the navy is studying an anti-submarine warfare variant as a replace-

ment for the S-3. Although much of its budget deliberations remain, the U.S. Congress seems likely to preserve copter in production for the army. The next attack helicopter, the LHX, is intended to be smaller and less expensive than the AH-64 and will not be a replacement for

it, and LHX is lagging. In May, Defense Department reviewers rejected an army proposal to begin an LHX prototyping program by two industry

teams, Boeing Vertol/Sikorsky and Bell/McDonnell Douglas, Instead, the army was told to get new assessments by outside experts of its small-helicopter LHX concept and three alternatives — a large helicopier, a tilt rotor aircraft and an improved AH-64. The assessments are due in time for another program review in November.

DAVID F. BOND is the Pentagor

# A Fighter for The 21st Century

Continued from page 9

development - bence the formstion of industrial teams to spread

With the incentive of production contracts potentially worth more than \$25 billion, industry is prepared to take that risk, even though only one sirframe will go into full-scale development and production, following a competitive fly-off. Both General Electric and Pratt & Whitney are develop-

ing high-technology ATF engines. The U.S. Navy is now showing interest in the potential of ATF as a turn-of-the-century, carrierborne fighter, while pursuing par-allel plans for a stealthy 1990s subsonic attack airgaft that could be the subject of a reciprocal U.S. Air

Last July, the Soviet Union fielded a formation of MiG-29 Fulcrum fighters at a Finnish air display, beraiding the export of what the Pentagon described as a "highly capable" middleweight combat aircraft. Fulcrum is now in service with Iraq and India as well as with Soviet tactical forces, which already have more than 300, according to the Pentagon.

challenge to the most capable Western fighters in its class - the General Dynamics F-16 Fighting Falcon and the McDonnell Douglas F-18 Homet.

Dominance of the heavyweight, air-combat arena by the U.S. Air Force F-15 and the U.S. Navy's Grumman F-14 Tomcat is also threatened by the final emergence of the Sukhoi Su-27 Flanker.

Flanker now incorporates many F-15 features, particularly around the rear fuscinge, where major acrodynamic drag problems had been encountered. The Pentagon says that the Soviets have begun deploying Flanker both to strategic and home defense forces.

Another Soviet "heavy metal" fighter - the MiG-31 Foxhound is also in production. More than 150 have been deployed for home air defense, according to the

Pentagon.
Foxhound was developed in parallel with Flanker, possibly as an insurance against failure of the more radical Sukhoi design. It is a major redesign of the Foxbat interceptor/reconnaissance aircraft, which, despite its great speed (trisonic at high altitude), is useless for air combat because of poor maneuverability.

All three new Soviet fighters have state-of-the-art aerodynamics, big radars and advanced new missiles. The Pentagon credits all three with "look-down, shootdown" capability against low-fly-ing attack aircraft. This means that their radars and missiles can discriminate between targets and the background clutter of the surface over which they are flying. While Foxhound is optimized

for the interception of Western strike arrcraft, such as the F-111, Tornado and B-1B, with new longrange (80 miles) missiles, both Fulcrum and Flanker represent a significant tactical air-combat threat. They are greatly superior to MiG-23 Floggers, which, in Liby-an hands, have been trounced by U.S. Navy Tomcats.

"Strategic aviation is making a strong comeback in the Soviet Union," the Pentagon says. Besides maintaining superiority over the new Soviet fighters, and their successors, in any conflict, ATF would also have to deal with vari-

ous attack aircraft. Known types range from 400 obsolete Badgers and obsolescent Blinders, through the swing-wing Fencer in the F-111 class (450 have been built and it is still in

production) to the bigger swing wing Backfire, which is describe by the Pentagon as "formidable" in the European and Asian con-text. About 160 are in service, and

about 30 are being built each year. Even the old Bear turboprop is back in production, but now car-ries AS-15 cruise missiles that will also be among the weapons op-tions for the Blackjack strategic bomber. This Rockwell B-IB look-alike is being flight-tested for possible entry into service next

Besides the classic fighter attri-butes of maneuverability, firepow-er and speed, the ATF design will stress two less obvious features in its bid to reaffirm Western air superiority - stealth and reliability -both of which will exploit U.S.

technological advances.

TEALTH is the art of reducing the chances of an enemy seeing you on ra-dar or by electro-optical means — usually infrared — before you see him.

A high-tech extension of camouflage, stealth will be achieved in part by blending the aircraft into as smooth and unified a shape as possible, commensurate with othdesign objectives. This will help to disperse radar beams rather than reflect them back to searching enemy radar.

Fiber-reinforced plastic composite structures, which are chosen for their light weight and high strength, will also play a major stealth role because they are poor radar reflectors. Air-intake design will also be critical. Today's typi-cal square-cut shapes can act like the radar-reflection augmentors that sailors lit to their yachts.

Furthermore, ATF engines will be so powerful that supersonic cruise and most combat maneuvering will be performed without need for afterburner and its heightened infrared signature. This also minimizes fuel consump tion to help ATF achieve twice the combat radius and endurance of the F-15, enabling it to engage enemy fighters over their own ter-

Reliability also helps to maximize air combat time per dollar. The U.S. Air Force specification calls for ATF to be twice as reliable as the F-16 and to have drastically reduced demands on spare parts and external electronic test equipment. Currently, a fully loaded C-141 jet freighter is needed to support every dozen F-15s deployed away from base. ATF must also be tolerant to battle

The key reliability technology is VHSIC (very high-speed integrated circuitry) which was developed in the United States to pack 100 times more digital computing power on to a chip than conventional micro-electronics.

Not only do these VHSIC chips promise great reliability, but identical "common module" VHSIC circuits will be fitted to different ATF electronic subsystems, further reducing requirements for

enable distributed processing to be undertaken within radar, navigation, electronic warfare and flight-control systems, thus reducing the need for central computers, which are vulnerable to battle damage enable ATF flight controls to be "self repairing," that is, if elements are disabled, the remainder will work out how to fly the aircraft and indicate to the pilot what missions can still be undertaken:

PETER MIDDLETON is associate editor of Flight International

# Vision:

Future generations deserve nothing less than America's continued leadership in space.





Since its inception, NASA has led America to the high ground in space through the combination of vision and high technology.

The benefits of space technology have made remarkable contributions to the quality of

To continue to derive the maximum benefits of new technology, America needs to expand its exploration of space through a commitment to the next critical step-the Space Station. Future generations deserve nothing less.



Aerospace / Electronics / Automotive General Industries / A-B Industrial Automat By Mark Patiky

ASHINGTON - If you are fumng over a possible missed flight the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway to New York's John F. Kennedy Airport, the autoroute to Orly in Paris, or the M4 to Heathrow in London, take heart. Your plane is probably just as delayed. This a fact of modern life.

The public is flying more, and everyone wants to arrive in the morning and return home by nightfall. Add to that the limited capacity of most major airports, the increasing strain on archaic air traffic control systems. plus autport distances requiring longer surface jousts than scheduled air times, and you have a reason for discontent.

By 1995, New York City airports are anticipating a 40 percent increase over the current 78 million passengers, a situation regarded by one industry observer as "a prescription for cha-

One solution to this problem lies in the tiltfotor, an aircraft combining helicopter maneu-verability and airplane cruise speeds and range. This vehicle can span distances such as those between London and Paris at 350 miles (564 kilometers) an hour and land vertically at a city-center heliport, eliminating highway snaris and crowded airport terminals.

Such an aircraft is part of a \$2.5 billion joint U.S. venture between Bell Helicopter Textron and Boeing Vertol Company. Known as the V-22 Osprey, the full-scale development now in progress for the army, navy, air force and marines will be the world's first production -

versus experimental — tilt-rotor. Scheduled for its inaugural flight by February 1988, initial military deliveries are expected

The aircraft can stand poised in a space no larger than an average parking lot. With two sets of 38-foot (11.5-meter) diameter, jetpowered propellers facing skyward, it will take off vertically like a helicopter. Then, after accelerating into horizontal flight, it will tilt its engine pods forward 90 degrees and travel skyward as a propjet. The aircraft can climb to 30,000 feet (9,150 meters) and cruise at well over 300 miles an hour.

Once at its destination, the engines will begin their reverse rotation and the craft will land gently. Quieter than a helicopter and equally maneuverable, the tilt-rotor's payload, range, speed and economy rival that of a turboprop

This "heliplane" draws on about 50 years of experimentation together with Bell's experience on a similar, proof-of-concept, tilt-rotor known as the XV-15, a research aircraft that Bell has been flying for the last 10 years.



The tilt-rotor will take off vertically and cruise at over 300 miles per hour.

The V-22 production version has only recently become an economic reality, thanks to an amalgam of emerging technologies, such as complete computer aided design, non-metallic, composite materials and construction techiques, such as those used in the globe-circling Rutan Voyager, fuel-efficient turbine engine development, electronic flight control systems and associated aerodynamic advances.

Fifty-seven feet long and weighing 40,000 pounds (18.182 kilograms), the 24-troop V-22

New York City airports are anticipating a 40 percent increase in traffic.

is a purely military venture. It is intended to replace fleets of oid-technology helicopters no longer capable of meeting the needs of modern warfare. Because of the multibillion-dollar de-velopment funding necessary, an initial military market was the only practical route.

Once production is ready, however, the price per unit based on the 1,200 ordered under a joint services contract will be approximately

This figure broaches the possibility of a permercial V-22. Such a civilian craft would probably be slightly more expensive due to smaller production volumes and the need for a pressurized cabin. Would a \$16 million, 44-seat commuter aircraft have market viability? Necessarily high fares, possibly double current short-haul rates, might curb passenger popu-

Program chiefs at the National Aeronautic and Space Administration investigating a civilian tilt-rotor argue that, as with Concorde, time saving is a more critical business requirement than ticket saving.

Bell says a civilian version of the V-22 with a pressurized cabin and 36 to 44 seats would weigh about 44,000 pounds, have a range of 750 miles, cruise at 350 mph and could be flying by 1995. Such an intercity commuter plane could cut average travel time by one-third to a half. NASA officials say. It is estimated that 50 percent to 70 percent

of most airport travelers are moving less than 500 miles, an ideal range for the intercity tiltrotor. A 44-seat commuter version would relieve airport and highway congestion by diverting a high percentage of air traffic from major

Helicopters, for example, can only fly routes economically that are less than 50 miles to 75 miles long. They cannot provide the load capacity, range, speed, comfort level or fuel effi-ciency demanded in the intercity market.

The tilt-rotor opens the possibility of air transportation to deep-water oil rigs, smaller cities and towns without resources for capitalintensive airports, as well as to mountain vacation areas. Europeans are equally enthusiastic. The Eu-

ropean Future Advanced Rotorcraft (Eurofar). a five-nation cooperative involving seven manufacturers, is conducing a 550 million design investigation on the feasibility of a European commercial tilt-rotor by the year 2000. Although Eurofar will be playing catch-up to the Bell-Boeing development, the effort underlines the importance of the tilt-rotor in answering a crucial future air travel need worldwide.

MARK PATIKY is a Washington-based journalist specializing in the aerospace industry and

# Ariane Leads the Way to Maturity

By Kenneth R. Timmerman

ARIS - The European Space Agency is a little brother that has grown up," said Jean-Jacques Dordain, a top ESA official.

From its infancy 20 years ago, Europe has grown into a mature and inventive space power. Today, Mr. Dordain said, the European space industry has come up to the same tech-nological level as that of the United States and the Soviet Union. "even if we aren't that big." In 1985, ESA members decided on an ambi-

tious suite of projects. Not happy to become mere passengers aboard the space shuttle of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration or guest scienusts aboard the U.S. space station, the Europeans decided to build their own shuttle, the Hermes, and an orbital platform, the Columbus, as well as a more powerful rocket to send them aloft.

The three projects, costing \$5.4 billion, should become skyborne in the mid-1990s, bringing Europe into the era of manned space

The European space program had a hard time getting started. Its first joint rocket project, Europa-1, went through nine successive launch failures before it was finally abandoned in 1969, while the budget bickering that ensued

nearly doomed space cooperation altogether.

Although France launched a national satellite in 1965, and Sweden began using surplus Nike and Orion sounding rockets to launch scientific payloads into near space a year later, no European country could muster the finances necessary to pursue a major space pro-

As a result, in 1973, 11 countries - Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France. West Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland — founded the European Space Agency. The members decided to limit their efforts to unmanned space flight - telecommunications satellites and especially the Ariane launch vehicle.

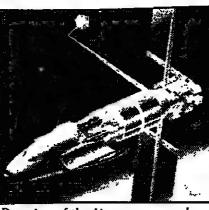
As the ESA spokesman, Jean-Paul Paille, said, "We were never looking to put a man on

The ESA decision paid off. Despite two recent launch failures, the Ariane rocket has become a commercial success and is booked through 1990. The current backlog of 46 firm satellite launch contracts is worth 14.9 billion French francs (\$2.5 billion).

Twenty-two launch reservations have been recorded since January 1986. However, Arianespace's international sales director, Klaus Iserland, said that the explosion of the U.S. shuttle Challenger in January 1986 "has not altered our market position; today we have 50 percent of the commercial satellite market in the West, and this has been the case for the past

As a result, Arianespace, the private venture set up to manage the launch business, has become a money-making venture, only eight years after its first successful launch. Not only did Arianespace finish paying off Ariane development costs last September, it has also branched out into the lucrative - and risky space insurance business with a wholly owned subsidiary company, S3R.

Ariane flights have been suspended since an



Drawing of the Hermes space plane docking with an orbiting station.

ignition failure in the third-stage engines caused the 18th flight to abort in May 1986. The next flight was scheduled for February, but tests of a redesigned third-stage engin uncovered an overheating problem in the fuel pump and are expected to delay the 19th flight until late August or early September.

Despite the additional delay, Ariane production continues at a rate of eight launches per year, and the larger capacity Ariane-4 is sched-uled to make its first flight early next year. If all goes well. Ariane will make eight commercial launches in 1988, nine in 1989, and nine in

Frederic d'Allest, the chairman of Arianespace, said that there can be no doubt that

Europe has come of age.
"Today, Ariane is the first commercial launcher in the world, SPOT is the best commercial earth observation satellite, and we have no complexes about becoming a power capable of launching its own space station," he

Ariane's success has opened up new horizons for the European space industry, which no longer sees itself as merely an adjunct to NASA. As the growing plethora of communications satellites shows, the commercialization

of space has already begun.

"But space is not just a commercial venture," Mr. D'Allest pointed out. "It is also a technological exploit.

Among other European high-tech exploits is "hypersonic" aircraft currently under development in both Britain and France. British Aerospace and Rolls-Royce have joined forces to propose what they call a revolutionary new rocket engine that will allow a commercial airliner to take off from existing airports and then enter near-Earth orbit, accelerating to speeds approaching 10 times the speed of

A similar project is being explored by a secret design team of 20 researchers at Aerospatiale in France. Dubbed the avion de grande vitesse, or high-speed aircraft, the Aerospatiale project is unique because its highly efficient ramjet will generate enough thrust to develop speeds of Mach 5, more than 3,100 miles per hour (5,000 kilometers per hour) while remaining within the Earth's atmosphere. By thus avoiding the weightlessness of outer space, the plane promises greater passenger comfort and lower cost than its future trans-atmospheric

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As with the Ariane rocket, neither Britain nor France can afford to develop a hypersonic commercial airliner alone. But their advanced research into aerodynamics and new propulsion systems could be pooled later into a joint

development program. The hypersonic planes are not expected to fly before 2015. In the meantime, the French are continuing to work on a followup to Con-corde that will fly at 2.200 kilometers per hour

(Mach 2.2). An Aerospatiale spokesman said that although this supersonic transporter will use basically the same technology as exists today, it will be much larger than Concorde and carry up to 300 passengers, with a range of 8,000 to

10.000 kilometers. Today, European space technology has advanced to such an extent that the Europeans now rival their American counterparts in certain fields. Communications satellites from France and Sweden have begun to compete on

the Third World market. Even in photo reconnaissance and spy satellites, an area of long-standing weakness, the

Europeans are beginning to catch up.

After years of hesitation, the French recently decided to build their own military observation satellite, widely believed to be an upgraded version of the commercial SPOT satellite.

In Britain, a top-secret program to build a listening satellite stationed over the Soviet Union was revealed by the British Broadcaste Corporation.

The British project, called Zircon, will cost upward of £400 million (\$640 million) and may

go aloft next year. According to a BBC program that was banned from the air in January, Zircon will be disguised as one of Britain's Skynet military communications satellites and will be capable of intercepting telephone and radio communications inside the Soviet Union and beaming them back to ground-based receiving stations - a capability long available to the United

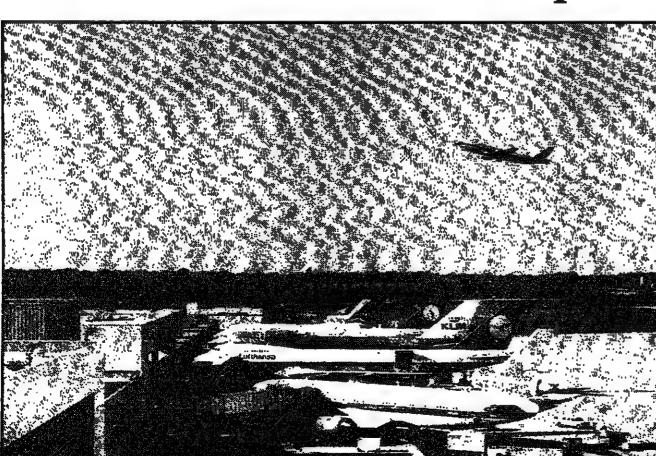
Europe's commercial satellite business will also get a boost once the Columbus space station is launched near the end of the century. Aerospace executives in France, Britain, West Germany and Sweden are already looking forward to the day when strings of European-made satellites, tethered on ultra-strong composite threads as fine as a spider's web, will follow Columbus around on Earth orbit.

"Tethering" the satellites means they can be serviced while in orbit, thus prolonging their

Mr. Dordain of ESA believes that Columbus will open up a new field in the not-to-distant future: that of commercial space production. New alloys, vaccines, crystals and other products difficult to manufacture on Earth corld be made in space, using totally automated production modules stationed in permanent Earth

KENNETH R. TIMMERMAN, associate editor for the Washington-based Journal of Defanse and Diplomacy, is the author of "Fanning the Flame," a study about arms sales to Iraq and

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TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1987

### INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

# Thatcher's Coattails Carry London Index Past 2,300

By WARREN CETLER

ONDON - British share prices, ignited by the Conservative Party's resounding election victory last week, reached new heights on Monday, pushing the Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 leading shares past 2,300 for the first time. Many analysts expect the 2,400 barrier to fall Enext as international demand grows for pound-denominated

 The index, which jumped a dramatic 40.2 points on Friday,
 gained another 18.1 points on Monday to finish at 2,307.6. The index began 1987 at 1,679, and has climbed 37 percent so far this year. Only the Nikkei average in Tokyo, up about 35

London is still the

most important

market for

percent since Jan. 1, has come close to matching gains on the British market among major international centers.

"Our short-term target for the FT-SE 100 is 2,400, or up about 5 percent from current levels," said Bob Semple, equity-market forecaster for

European investors.' the brokerage firm Wood Mackenzie & Co. "Overseas interest will continue in the form of a stendy

increase, rather than a sudden surge," he said. Shares in London have been risen on the back of strong economic fundamentals. These point to annual growth of 3 percent or more in 1987, expected to be the fastest expansion among the West's seven major economies. Inflation is forecast to stay at around 4 percent. Also bolstering shares has been a strong surge in corporate

earnings, frequently exceeding market expectations. According to many analysts, earnings of major corporations listed on the exchange are showing an average increase of 16 to 17 percent from last year, compared with increases of about 8

percent at the same time last year. Michael Zapf. European equity analyst with Bonl, in Liechten-stein's London unit, said London is "still the most important

European market for investors. "You have earnings growth, and the downtrend in interest rates has not been broken," he said. "It's a very simple earnings-and-growth-driven situation and you don't have that on the

OREIGN INVESTORS' appetite for British stocks will be whitted. Mr. Semple and others said, by expectations of several cuts in Britain's base lending rate over the next few months. The rate is now at 9 percent.

The Bank of England is believed to be prepared to sanction such cuts during summer as a way of easing upward pressure on the pound, particularly against the Deutsche mark, and thereby help miprove exports. Many market watchers believe the first cut could come as early as next week.

Max Hoepfl, a director of Robert Fleming Investment Manusement Ltd. in London, said, "We're maintaining an overweighted position in U.K. equities in terms of our global portfolio. Out total exposure to U.K. equities, as of end-March, was \$15 billion, compared with \$10 billion at the end of December.

"The most worrying aspect," he added, "and the thing that would make us cut back on our U.K. exposure. is any major strongthering of the pound against the Deutsche mark.

The price-carnings multiple of British corporations still makes itive smeat in them attrocuve, Mr. Hoepfl said. The average P/E ratio on the London Stock Exchange is now 14 to 15, he said, compared with 18 in New York and 55 to 60 in Tokyo, "London still looks fairly cheap, the P/E is definitely not controversial." he

The relatively low ratio has been a factor behind unprecedented volumes of trading in London, as have a host of denationalization issues over the past 12 months, analysis said. The companies See STOCKS, Page 19

**Currency Rates** 

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# Sabena, **SAS Talks** Hit Snag

**Friction Centers** On Scope of Link

By Jutis Kaza

ud Heruld Tribus STOCKHOLM - Talks aimed at merging the flight operations of Scandinavian Airlines System and Sabena Belgian World Airlines are foundering because of sharp disagreement over what businesses should be combined, according to sources close to both airlines.

The source of the friction, reports said, was the desire of SAS's chairman for greater concessions than Sabena is willing to give.

After a round of weekend negotiations, a Sabena spokesman em-phasized that the Belgian airline was interested only in a possible

merger of air transport operations.
The statement indirectly confirmed reports that Sabena executives were annoyed by a statem by Jan Carlzon, president of SAS, that he wanted to merge all operations of the two airlines, including hotels and catering services.

SAS and Sabena are both roughly half state-owned. The governments of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden share ownership of SAS with private interests through a complicated arrangement involving national holding companies.

Ken Oberman, senior vice presi-dent at Oppenheimer Management Corp. in New York, said he believed that SAS would aim in the long term for close cooperation or a merger with several European car-

But Mr. Oberman, who manages holdings in Scandinavian companies, said an overhaul of SAS's structure would be needed to make Mr. Carizon's plan workable,

"I'm convinced that if he is going to put this together, then SAS will have to become a publicly traded vehicle and these holding compa-nies will have to be put out of existence," Mr. Oberman said.

SAS is a consortium held by the former national airlines of Sweden, Denmark and Norway. Fifty percent of its shares are owned by the three governments, and the rest are traded in the names of the three separate holding companies.



Ronald B. Woodard, president of de Havilland Aircraft Co., at the Downsview plant.

# De Havilland's Dash for Efficiency

Unit Keeps Its Name, but Will Produce 'the Boeing Way'

TORONTO - It takes a practiced eye to spot the changes un-der way at de Havilland Aircraft of Canada Ltd., the commuter to Boeing Co. prompted accusations of a government givesway in Canada 18 months ago.

The company's headquarters in the Toronto suburb of Downsview still carries the name of the British aviation pioneer who founded the company, Sir Geoffrey de Havilland. Keeping the company name was part of the 155 million Canadian dollar (\$115.8 million) deal struck by Boeing when it bought the lossridden manufacturer from the

On the roll-out apron in front of the executive offices sits the latest model off the production line, a 39-seat, short-haul airliner known as the Dash-8.

Inside, corridors are lined with photographs of the aircraft that have made de Havilland of Canada famous. Among them are the Chipmunk trainer, the Beaver, Otter and Twin Otter bush planes, and the Buffalo and Caribou, which are heavier planes renowned for their short takeoff and landing capability.

Workers Authorize Union to Call Strike de Havilland hallmark.

TORONTO - Production workers at de Havilland Aircraft of Canada Ltd. have voted 98 percent in favor of giving their bargaining committee a strike mandate if a tentative agreement is not reached on a

WW-CONTRACT. But no strike deadline was set Sunday for the 3,500 mem-bers of the local branch of the Canadian Auto Workers, according to a spokeswor Their contract expires June 22. The company reportedly is seeking changes in work rules, employee transfers and job descriptions similar to those negotiated by U.S. aircraft man-

Fostering a sense of continuity at Downsview has been a con-scious policy for Boeing, which faced cries of "Sellout!" and "Giverway!" from Canadian nationalists when the government approved the sale. But behind the scenes, the Seattle-based compa-

ny has embarked on a major shake-up aimed at achieving production efficiencies to match the design ingenuity that has been a

Company executives do not disguise the seriousness of the "Not everything here is rosy," said Ronald B. Woodard, de Ha-

villand's 44-year-old president and a Boeing executive who was assigned here from Seattle in January with orders to turn the company into a profit-maker by 1988. As Mr. Woodard described it, the task involves nothing less than a wholesale reorganization of the way, that Downsview's products

When Boeing opened negotia-tions for de Havilland in 1985, it was looking at a company that had run up losses of more than 550 million dollars in the previous

government, under pressure to ufacturing industry, had pumped 650 million dollars in inves grants into the development of e four-engine Dasb-8. Boeing, one of several foreign

See DE HAVILLAND, Page 18

Moreover, the losses had been accumulated in a period when the

# WPP to Raise Bid 12% If JWT Accepts Merger

PIG an up-and-coming British posal to take the parent company marketing group, said Monday that private and relieve Don Johnston. if world because take the parent company of the parent company private and relieve Don Johnston. IWT Group Inc. by more than 12 day management responsibility.

percent to \$50.50 a share if the Meanwhile, banking sources in

would raise the value of the proposed takeover to about \$485 mil-lion from \$432 million.

WPP, a London-based company, launched a \$45-a-share cash tender offer for JWT last week.

It made the new proposal in a letter to JWT's board, and asked for a reply by Wednesday. Troubled JWT, the parent of J. Walter Thompson Co., the fourth-

biggest U.S. advertising company, has taken no position on WPP's earlier offer. It said its management was reviewing all options. There was no immediate reaction

to the latest development. Some investors on Wall street had been expecting a higher bid for JWT. Its common stock closed Monday at \$52 a share, up \$1.375, on the New York Stock Exchange. In the letter, WPP's chief executive, Martin S. Sorrell, said, "We are anxious to negotiate a friendly

He said WPP was prepared to boost its offer "to bring about immediate acceptance of our proposal" and to end "an extended period of instability. at JWT, provided

that JWT agreed to the merger.
WPP also noted that JWT menagement had been reported to be considering a management-led le-veraged buyout and that under these circumstances, WPP was confident that outside directors on JWT's board would thoroughly walnate WPP's proposal. In a leveraged buyout, a group

borrows money to acquire a com-pany and repays the loans with the company's earnings or through the

JWT Group has posted losses in the past two quarters and has experienced turnoil among top-level management at the Thompson unit. A half-dozen executives have either quit or been fired in the past

advertising grant agreed to support London said Monday that WPP had arranged a tender loan for up
The \$5.50-a-share increase to \$260 million to support its bid. If the transaction became unconditional the tender loan would convert into a seven-year term loan for \$260 million with interest at 2.25 percent points over the London interbank offered rate, or 1.5 points over Citicorp's base lending

> Citicorp and Samuel Montagu & Co. would be co-lead-manage the term loan.

### Tokyo Exchange To Fill Seat Amid Foreign Pressure

TOKYO - A seat will become vacant on the Tokyo Stock Exchange when two member securities firms merge Oct. 1, one said Monday.

The vacancy comes amid po-

titical pressure for the Tokyo Stock Exchange to admit more foreign brokerages. Foreign companies hold six of 93 seats. . Toichi Securities Co. and Taiyo Securities Co., both controiled by Nomura Securities Co., agreed Monday to merge. A Toichi spokesman said political factors would be considered in filling the vacant sent.

Britain is demanding that all qualified British applicants be considered favorably when the exchange admits more members this year. The United States also seeks greater access. An exchange panel expects to name new members by October, although the companies will be unable to begin trading until May 1988 after the exchange is renovated, an exchange official said.

# **Big Dutch Pension Fund** Seeks to Invest Abroad

By Ronald van de Krol Special to the Herald Tribune

June 15

Jun. 15

Cathe Fa

Under a bill before the lower house of the legislature, the fund, the Algemeen Burgelijk Pensioen-236.36 7.124 fonds, would be allowed to invest 5 1.8446 \* lion guilders (\$65 billion) in selected foreign countries.

The revised policy on investment means the government-controlled fund, known as ABP, would be free to invest the equivalent of about \$3,25 billion in loans, bonds, shares and real estate in 18 countries. These are Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States and the Netherlands' 11 partners in the Eu-

ropean Community.
The change is part of legislation designed to reshape ABP's structure and policies in keeping with its explosive growth since the 1960s, and to prepare it for the future. Officials of ABP say that they

are unaware of any bigger pension fund in the world. Analysts say that its size is attributable to the wide-ranging nature of the Dutch welfare state; to the far-sighted budgetary process for the fund, which builds up large

reserves in anticipation of payouts

ABP's definition of civil servant is AMSTERDAM — The world's broad. In addition to workers in richest pension fund - the Dutch government ministries, it extends fund for civil servants — is expect- coverage to employees at governed to be given the go-shead this ment-related institutes, utilities month to begin investing a portion and health care facilities, and even to some musicians in state-supported orchestras.

"We have a lot of money we need to invest prudently each year, and being restricted to the Dutch marpercent of its portfolio of 130 bil- ket means we could be missing good opportunities elsewhere. said a spokesman for the pension

Political sources in The Hagne said the proposal to allow ABP to invest abroad seemed assured of a comfortable majority when it of the States-General, probably early next week. However, the government is

fighting proposed amendments to the bill that would deprive it of a traditional veto over ABP's individual investment decisions at sources warned that this dispute could delay the vote. ABP would be free to start in-

vesting abroad after the upper house of the States-General approves the bill later this year. ABP has been the only Dutch pension fund limited to investing in the Netherlands, where its size has

See PENSION, Page 15



SOLVAY IN 1986:

IMPORTANT INCREASE IN INCOME

### LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMEN

The Solvay Group's activity in 1986 was sustained in all five of its sectors, thanks in part to several years of diversification efforts, to drastic economies. especially energy savings, and to

The consolidated net profit after depreciation and taxes in 1986, was 9.931 million Belgian France (±246 million S), an increase of 22% over the 8,140 million Belgian France earned

The decline in the price of oil products resulted in a reduction of feedstock prices and contributed to the improvement of earnings but led as a consequence to a reduction of the selling price of several of the Group's prod-ucts; this partially explains the de-crease of approximately 4% in our sales revenues, from 225 billion Belgian Francs in 1985 to 216 billion Belgian Francs (±5.343 billion S) in 1986.

The decline of the dollar and of a number of currencies only slightly reduced sales, profit and stockholders equity expressed in Belgian Francs. In fact, the Group's structure, based on facilities in each country servicing theb own domestic markets, makes it less vulnerable to currency exchange variations than other chemical groups which export heavily throughout the world from large plants located in their

Favorable evolution of our five

Each of the five sectors of the Group had a positive contribution to our earnings in 1986.

In the Alkalis sector however, vol-umes, prices and sales were down from the year before. In Peroxygens, the expansion of the Interox Group continued. Very

modern, high performance facilities

were brought on stream in the United Kingdom and in Holland. The Plastics sector sharply increased volumes and earnings in 1986 compared to 1985. In the field of ethylene, the American cracker of CCPC (Corpus Christi Petrochemical Company), in which the Solvay Group holds 25%, was the subject of a letter of in-

tent signed on February 27, 1987, under

which we would sell, in July 1987, our share of CCPC's assets to Texas' Ster-

The Processing sector grew in earnings as well as sales.
The Health sector's earnings devel-

oped well. In the human health business two important strategic acqui-sitions took place in 1986; Reid-Rowell In the United States, the world's largest pharmacernical market; where we did not have a subsidiary marketing specialty pharmaceuticals; and Unione Chimica Medicamenti in Italy, the fifth

largest pharmaceutical market in the world, where we said our drugs through licensees. The animal health division also made good progress, mostly in the field of vaccines and other veterinary products.

The aggregate of the Health sector already represents 12% of the Group's

net sales; this sector is becoming one of the cornerstones of our long term development.

Orientation towards high-technology products

Overall, the Group seems to us well balanced and diversified with its five sectors; each has both growth products and cash-generating products.

Moreover, our geographical diversification is becoming well established in the main European countries, in the United States and in Brazil, In Asia, our endeavor to penetrate the market is beginning under the leadership of our Asian Division.

The growing orientation of our Group towards specialty products with high added value and high research content, enables it better to withstand fluctuations in the economy. Our ratio of Research and Development expenditure to sales, which is

4%, clearly classifies us among high-

technology chemical groups, with specialty products such as certain grades of plastics, peroxygen products, plastic components for automobiles, drugs animal vaccines, biotechnology prod-

Major resources are dedicated to the Group's future

The Board of Directors set the 1987 investment program at 19 billion Belgian Francs and the Research and elopment budget at 8.8 billion Belgian Francs, making a total of 27.8 billion Belgian Francs for 1987, higher than last year if the acquisition of the American pharmaceutical company Reid-Rowell is not counted. This program of investments and research bears testimony to the Board's confidence in the development of the Group and to its will to make the best use of the Group's present prosperity to secure its future.

Higher Dividend

The dividend for 1986, proposed to the General Meeting of Shareholders, amounts to 335 BF per fully paid up share, i.e. 35 BF more than for 1985.



EY-FIGURES OF THE SOLVAY CROUP	1995		1985
-	(in mill	tons of BF)	(in millions of \$)
Salas	225,443	216,313	5,143
Research expenditure	7,828	8,604	ZI <sub>2</sub>
Investment expenditure	16,100	23,100	571
Shareholders' equity	59,857	- 60,437	1 493
Group's consolidated net profit	8,140	9,931	246
er solvay share	(m BF)	(m BF)	(d) \$1
Net profit -	817	1,113	27
Net dividend	· · 300	335	82
Shareholders' equity	7,720	7,768	192
<ul> <li>Prices on the Brussels Stock exchange</li> </ul>			131
highest	6,500	8,990	227
lowest	. 3,810	6,030	
Personnel employed (real numbers)	44,461	44,787	149
Rates of	exchange 1995 100	BF - 199 \$	1986 100 B! ~ Z



The annual report of Solvay & Cie, which is available in sh, French, Dutch and German, can be requested from Brigusti, Francia, Danay and Salar Rue du Prince Albert 🔅

# Ciba-Geigy Will Purchase Laser Firm for \$227 Million

NEW YORK — Ciba-Geigy
Ltd., the Swiss chemicals giant, will accurre Spectra Physics Inc., a U.S. maker of Lisers. for \$226.62 across the company with Reliance, fell 37.5 cents a share in New York. maker of Lisers, for \$226.67 million in cash, the companies said Mon- \$36.25.

weeks after Spectra-Physics reject-U.S. Money Visiriled Funds ed an unsolicited \$198.72 million vestment group controlled by Saul offer made by Ciba-Geigy through P. Steinberg. its U.S. subsidiary, Ciba-Geigy Reliance of

percent of Spectra-Physics' 7.65 ary sought government approval to million common shares outstand- raise its stake to 15 percent. Reliing. Ciba-Geigy has been trying to ance withdrew the request after it acquire the company because it as- was given a seat on the Spectraserts that another large Spectra- Physics board. Physics stockholder, Reliance Finuncia! Corp., is undermining tra-Physics that it believed the Re-P.M. Chige Ciba-Geigy's relationship with

Spectra-Physics. - 11.20 Spectra-Physics. "under the agreement announced relation of the spectra-Physics."

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- 220 Under the agreement announced relation in the spectra-Physics. "under relation in the spectra-Physics." "under relation in the spectra-Physics." "under relation in the spectra-Physics." "under the spectra-Physi Physics shares it doesn't own, com- only solution was to acquire Specpared with \$32 a share offered pre- tra-Physics. The Swiss company

Spectra-Physics stock, which had dermining its relationship,

Stock Exchange trading to close at

Reliance Financial is a unit of The announcement came two Reliance Group Holdings Inc., a New York-based insurance and in-Reliance owns 13 percent of

Corp. Spectra-Physics, which is based in The Swiss company owns 18.8 San Jose, California, and in Janu-Ciba-Geigy then informed Spec-

> liance presence on the board was "undermining development of the relationships between our compa-Ciba-Geigy said it believed the

did not say how Reliance was un-

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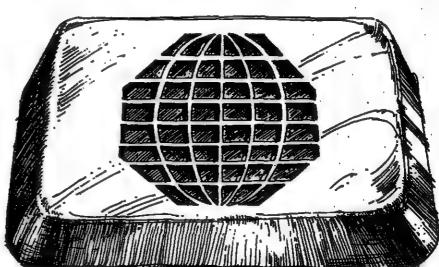
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# Perrier Agrees to Buy Big U.S. Water Bottler

By Jacques Neher Special to the Herold Tribune PARIS — Perrier Group of However, in recent years, the

America, a subsidiary of France's company has moved into the non-carbonated domestic sector, buyhad agreed to buy BCI Arrowhead

Drinking Water Co., the largest

arrocessor and distributor of head of the largest

Oasis Water Co. of Texas and Poprocessor and distributor of bottled water in the United States.

The purchase of BCI Arrowhead from Beatrice Cos. would more Total U.S. sales of bottled water from Beatrice Cos. would more than double Petrier's U.S. water sales to about \$460 million a year and serve to consolidate its grip on a fast-growing product category, according to industry observers. The price was not disclosed. An

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industry source said Beatrice had initially asked "upwards of \$500 million" for BCI Arrowhead, based an Monterey Park, California. In Paris, a spokesman for Source earnings rose to 250 million francs
Perrier said the acquisition would (\$41.7 million) from 220 million

[341.7 million] be financed through an interna-

tional investment group led by Société Générale. BCI Holdings Corp., which acquired Beatrice Cos. in April of last

Pernier Group of America, based in Greenwich, Connecticut, said it had signed a definitive agreem for the purchase, which is subject to U.S. regulatory approval

BCI Arrowhead processes and
distributes the Arrowhead brand in

California, the Ozarka brand in Texas and the Great Bear brand in New Jersey. For Perrier, the BCI Arrowhead

purchase represents a major commitment to the noncarbonated botfied water business, according to William Deal, executive director of the International Bottled Water

Perrier's U.S. unit has concentrated on marketing the Perrier brand sparkling water, which is bottled in France, Products sold under that brand represent about

lion kroner (\$1.05 billion) sec-

Norsk Hydro asked the Fi-

nance Ministry in April to case

fields not producing as of Jan

1, 1986. On Monday, a Norsk

spokeman said the ministry had refused, so phase two could not begin production in 1990 as planned. Company sources esti-mated that the delity could be

up to two years. Norsk Hydro operates the field for a consor-

Oil companies argue that

there is a heavies use burden on

tium led by Statoil.

taxes on North Sea comm

Oseberg oil field.

\$200 million in annual sales, ac-

Oasis Water Co. of Texas and Poland Springs of Maine, This year, it

were about \$1.4 billion last year. Since 1976, the industry's size has tripled in sales and volume. Mr. Deal noted that most of the growth has occurred in California, where one-third of all homes now regularly purchase bottled water, versus about one of 15 homes throughout the rest of the country.

In 1986, Source Pertier's net francs in 1985. However, sales, partially affected by the fall of the dollar, declined to 10.3 billion francs from 10.5 billion in 1985. Last year, Source Perrier bought

year, put the water business on the block late in 1986. control of Dairy Fresh, a California-based cheese retailer. Last sumnia-based cheese retailer. Last summer, Pearier gained distribution rights to Roquefort brand cheeses.

et 13 Singapore dollars (\$6.16) a

share, Temasek's deputy chairman

said Monday.

holdings to 58 percent.

### **Dynamics Plans** To Build 18 Atlas Launchers

The Associated Press

PARIS—General Dynamics Corp. said Monday that it would build 18 new Atlas Centaur launch vehicles for commercial use requiring an investment of about \$100 million.

Three customers have made reservations for commercial Atlas Centaur satellite launches. which are to begin in 1989, the U.S. defense contractor said at the Paris air show.

Under the Atlas Centaur commercial program, customers buy the launchers and the launch services directly from General Dynamics. The cost per customer will be about \$59 million, the company said. General Dynamics offers a

guaranteed reflight, at no additional cost, if there is a failure. The new lannch vehicles will be built at General Dynamics space systems division in San Diego, California, and will be launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida, under an agreement with the U.S. space agency.

SINGAPORE — Temasek overseas and local investors would Ltd. for 4 dollars a share, official

Holdings Pto., a government in-absorb the 30 million shares, worth sources said, cutting its stake by 10 vestment arm, will sell at least 30 about 390 million dollars, "but, if percent to 63.94 percent.

Temasek plans to divest about

half its shares in SIA by offering them to the public from this year in

This is in line with the govern-

Singapore to Sell 5% of Airline to Public

# **Bank of Montreal to Reject Amoco's Offer for Dome**

OTTAWA - Bank of Montreal, a major creditor of Dome Petroleum Ltd., said Monday it would reject Amoco Corp.'s 5.1 billion dollar (\$3.8 billion) takeover bid for the thwarting the current merger ac-

An interim agreement has been the government agency that monitors foreign takeovers.

amount or the quality of securities statement by Bank of Montreal. being offered in exchange for our current" loan position, Carson June 30 to accept or reject the bid." Stratton, the bank's vice president. said in a statement to a Canadian parliamentary committee.

Mr. Stratton said that the Bank of Montreal was not satisfied that Dome's management had acted to maximize the proceeds that would be realized from the sale of the com-Dome has 6.2 billion dollars in

debt on assets of 4.95 billion dollars. dollars, had demanded that Amoco tion of Amoco's offer.

SIA is also expected to raise for-

eign ownership of its stock to 25

percent from the current limit of 20

percent at its general meeting in

August, A further 8.3 million

shares held by foreigners are await-

ing registration, Mr. Hwang said.

Cheong Choong Kong, said SIA's group net profit for the financial year ending next March 31 is expected to remain around the previ-

ous year's 451.2 million dollars.

SIA's managing director

restructure its proposals to give secured creditors an average of 88.5 Canadian cents on the dollar and unsecured creditors 35 cents on the

Mr. Stratton criticized Amoco's Canadian oil company, effectively repeated statements that its offer is

He said he was worried that if the banks fail to accept the offer, Dome signed, but must be approved by would suspend further payments to Dome's shareholders, creditors and secured creditors after June 30. increasing the risk of bankruptcy. In Calgary, Alberta, Dome said it

"We will not accept either the would not comment directly on the "Our primary lenders have until said a spokesman, David McCasev "Our chairman has said he is confi-

dent they will accept it and we will make no premature statement until Mr. Stratton said he believed that other companies would come forward to make a bid for Dome be-

cause of the company's substantial

He said that the Bank of Montre-Bank of Montreal, Royal Bank of al would agree to extend the June 30 Canada and Toronto-Dominion, deadline to allow other bidders to which together are owed 1.8 billion come forward or to allow negotia-

# FOREIGN & COLONIAL RESERVE ASSET FUND FILES AT 9.051 1US. DOLLAR TOART \$10.09

MULTICURRENCY "CASH" DOLLAR BONDS MULTICURRENCY BONDS STERLING BONDS DBJTSCHMARK BONDS \$ \$17.21 £11.91 DM10.67 YEN1161.00 YEN BONDS

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# Britain Affirms Its Plans to Privatize Airport Authority

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government announced Monday that it would press ahead with its privatization program by offering shares in British Airports Authority, which runs seven air-

Paul Channon, the transport minister, said that the shares would go on sale in July.

The offering is expected to raise at least £1 billion (\$1.65

The announcement came as BAA, whose airports include London's Heathrow and Gatwick, announced pretax profit of £124 million for 1986, up a slight 2 percent from £122

million from 1985. The authority said that 53.3 million passengers used the seven British airports, a 3.7 percent

increase from the previous year. Mr. Channon said that the prospectus for the sale of the airport authority would be is-

sued Monday. The Conservative government of Mrs. Thatcher, who won reelection to a third five-year term Thursday, has privatized British Gas, British Airways, British Telecom, Trustee Savings Bank and aero-engine maker Rolls-Royce

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### Olivetti Plans Office Venture Norsk Delays With Spanish Firm, Others Oil Field Work

OSLO - Norsk Hydro A/S said Monday that it had de-layed for tax reasons the 7 biland other European companies in a venture to develop and sell office ond-phase development of the

Industrial sources close to AMPER said discussions on the joint venture were far advanced. It would also involve French and

West German companies Each company would be repon-able for selling jointly developed products in its home market.

The sources declined to name the French and German companies involved in the talks.

Olivetti's vice chairman, Elserino Piol, is to travel to Madrid early next month to discuss final details of AMPER's involvement, the

In a separate development,

The Investment Banking Division

is pleased to announce the formation

Asia Group

Patrick L. North

Managing Director & Asia Group Head

E. Perot Bissell Associate

Hong Kong

Naseer Doha

Executive Director

# PENSION: Change at Dutch Fund

iven it a major role in the economy and made it a key player on Am-

sterdam's stock and bond markets. terdam's stock and bond markets. most recent available, 77 percent of Analysts expect ABP to pursue ABPs investment consists of pricautious policies abroad. One anslyst at a U.S. bank in Amsterdam said: "Most of the investment will go into fixed-rate securities rather

The pension fund itself, in a statement, said it would initially make choices among the 18 approved countries rather than pread its funds evenly:

The amount of money ABP will have to invest abroad should rise to between 8 billion and 9 billion gmil-billion guilders at the end of 1985.

MADRID - AMPER SA a percent stake in a small French Spanish manufacturer of telephone telecommunications company, the equipment, is to join Olivetti SpA sources said. They refused to give

million shares, or 5 percent, of Sin-the amount is increased to 60 mil-gapore Airlines Ltd. to the public lion shares, I don't know."

Hwang Peng Yuan said the tranches of 5 percent to 10 percent

Mr. Hwang said that, subject to ment's plan to reduce its stake in

demand, Temasek was prepared to state-owned companies over the offer an additional 30 million next 10 years to about 30 percent. Temasek last week sold 15 mil-

amount will reduce Temasek's every one to two years.

the name of the company.

pair company.

gether hold a further 15 percent.

NIPPON YUSEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA

According to 1985 figures, the

vate placement loans to government and industry, and 10 percent is in bonds and debentures of new share Consequently the under A further 6 percent of investment is in real estate. ABP owns 50,000 houses across the country,

making it the largest owner of Dutch residential property. AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V. ABP's holdings of Dutch shares

account for just 1.5 percent of its total investment, amounting to 1.8 Amsterdam, 5th June, 1987.

AMPER, which recently broke off talks with Barphone, a French maker of telephone sets, is seeking

an outlet for its products in France AMPER makes video-display terminals, automatic answering machines and private telephone stems. It recently acquired Telefonia y Detos, a Spanish packet switching company, and Electronica Aragonesa SA, a telephone re-

Compania Telefonica Nacional de España has a 15 percent stake in AMPER. Five Spanish banks to-

**ADVERTISEMENT** 

Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha, has announced that shareholders, who will be registered in the books of the Company on 81st March, 1987 (Tokyo time) will be entitled to receive a 4% gratis distribution

ignated div. ep. no. 19 of the CDRs for this purpose.

This announcement appears solely for purposes of information.

**NEW ISSUE** 

June 15, 1987

\$515,907,070.39

# CFC-1 Grantor Trust

8.30% Asset Backed Certificates

# **CHRYSLER FINANCIAL CORPORATION**

Each Certificate will represent a fractional undivided interest in the CFC-1 Grantor Trust (the "Trust") to be formed by Chrysler Financial Corporation. The Trust property will include a pool of retail instalment sale contracts secured by new and used automobiles and light trucks (the "Receivables"), all monies due thereunder on or after June 1, 1987, security interests in the vehicles financed thereby, letters of credit securing payments under the Receivables and remittances by the servicer, Chrysler Credit Corporation, and certain other property. The aggregate principal balance of the Receivables is \$515,907,070.39. The final scheduled payment date of the Certificates will be May 15, 1992.

The Certificates represent interests in the Trust and do not represent an interest in or obligation of Chrysler Financial Corporation, Chrysler Credit Corporation, or any affiliate thereof.

The First Boston Corporation

Salomon Brothers Inc

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc.

Drexel Burnham Lambert

Merrill Lynch Capital Markets

Morgan Stanley & Co. Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc.

Lazard Frères & Co.

PaineWebber Incorporated

Alex. Brown & Sons

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

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**UBS Securities Inc.** 

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Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

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PaineWebber Incorporated

Hock Yap

Vice President

Everett E. Myers, Jr.

Vice President

Frank R. Packard

Vice President

Jason So

Associate

**Monday's** 

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Company Results

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Firebub wi Firebuba LeQuintLP n MenufH gaj Elect Assoc Kluwer Accepts Merger

With Wolters Samsom AMSTERDAM — The Dutch publisher Kluwer NV, the target of a hostile takeover hid by Elsevier NV, said Monday it had agreed to a merger with a third publisher. Wolters Samsom

Groep NV. Kluwer, the third-largest publisher in the Netherlands, and Wolters Samsom said in a joint statement that Wolters Samsom would make a public bid for all outstanding Kluwer common stock, offering three new Wolters Samsom share certificates for every Kluwer share.

Based on Wolters Samsom's most recent bourse price of 140 guilders (69.1 guilders), the bid values Kluwer at 1.02 billion guilders. The move follows Kluwer's issue of 2.5 mil-lion preferential shares a week ago to maintain

voting power after rejecting a takeover bid by Elsevier, the second-biggest Dutch publisher. Trading in Kluwer and in Wolters Samsom, a smaller publishing firm quoted on the domestic section of the Amsterdam Bourse, was suspended Monday pending the announcement of the new bid. Kluwer closed at 375 guilders Friday follow-

ing a sharp rise of more than 100 guilders amid active buying by Elsevier
Although Kluwer has put young power in the hands of a foundation friendly to the Kluwer board, share analysts said that a large minority stake by Elsevier would put serious pressure on

Kluwer eventually to give in. Reacting to the new bid, the managing board secretary of Elsevier, Jos Overdevest, said that the company had expected a merger between Kluwer and Wolters Samsom and said that the offer would make its own takeover plans more

**US. Futures** PORK BELLIES (CME)
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FREDER CATTLE (CAE)
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June 15

French Company Plans Chinese Space Launch

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The Associated Press
PARIS — China has agreed to launch two space experiments for Matra, a French defense and electronics group, the company an-nounced Monday at the Paris Air

Two experimental projects built by Matra's space division, both dealing with microgravity, will be in orbit for five days aboard a Chinese reusable capsule. The launch. expected by the end of 1987, is the latest collaboration between Matra and the Chinese. Spat
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Dividends

**U.S. Treasuries** June 15 Prev. Visid 5.70 6.13 Unch. Prev. Visid 6.49 Yleid 5.79 6.89 5.63 5.62 5.92 6.27 5.94 5.94 6.29

Sosnoff Drops Bid For Caesar's World

Bid Differ 25-yr, bond 103 8/32 103 10/32

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Martin T. Sosnoff said Monday that he had dropped his three-mouth fight to acquire control of Caesars World Inc., the hotel and casino operator.

Mr. Sosnoff, a New York money manager, said he abandoned his \$35-a-share bid because he felt shareholders would receive "enb. shareholders would receive "substantial value" under a recapitalization plan proposed by Caesars.

Mr. Sosnoff owns 11.7 percent of Caesars' 35.9 million common thares cuttetarding and cuttetarding and common thares are cuttetarding and cuttetarding and cuttetarding and cuttetarding and common thares are cuttetarding and cuttetard shares outstanding and equivalents. His most recent bid, valued at \$927.5 million, would have given

sano 940.00
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sseno continuing his tender offer.

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EUROPEAN CURRENCY (IMM)

125.000 units

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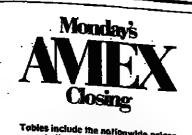
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S&P 100 Index Options

SAFIRE N THE HIT EVERY MONDAY — IN DETENSE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND ITS



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Floating-Rate Notes

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OUT OF SOCCER, READ ROB HUGHES EDNESDAYS IN THE IHT

### BUSINESS PEOPLE

# Fannie Mae President Eyes Mellon

By Arthur Highee International Herald Tribune

Frank V. Cahouet is resigning as president and chief operating offi-cer of the Federal National Mortgage Association and expects to become chairman and chief executive officer of the Mellon Bank Corp., it was announced Monday. Mellon's previous chairman, J.

David Barnes, 57, resigned in April after the bank posted a \$59.8 million first-quarter loss, its largest first-period loss in its 118-year history. It also halved its dividend.

Mellon confirmed Monday that

privately owned corporation sponsible for corporate finance, backed by the U.S. government. It trading and sales. is the largest U.S. supplier of con-

Co. in May last year.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of company said Thomas C. Hays, 52, New York has reassigned Terry R.

Mills. a vice precident to its Lo. Mills, a vice president, to its Lon-don office, where he will oversee rate president and chief operating

establishment of Morgan's new officer, effective Jan. 1, to succeed complex in the City. He had been general manager Mr. Lougee retires. since 1983 at London-based Saudi

operates under contract. sponsible for banking, investment

American Brands Inc., a consu er goods and financial services ber of the European Community. entional mortgage funds. er goods and financial services Mr. Cahonet, 54, has been at company based in Old Greenwich, Fannie Mae less than nine months. Connecticut, said William J. Alley. He spent 24 years at Security Pacif- 57, has been named chairman and signed as senior vice president for ic Corp. of California, followed by chief executive officer, succeeding corporate communications and extwo years as president and chief Edward W. Whittemore, 64, who ternal affairs. Mr. Rhody, 55, plans executive officer at Crocker Na- has been ill and who expects to to form his own public relations retire at the end of the year. Mr. company.

it was acquired by Wells Fargo & Alley, 57, had been vice chairman and chief operating officer. The Virginius B. Lougee 3d, 61, when

Générale de Banque SA of Brussels has opened a representative International Bank, which Morgan office in Istanbul, with Luc Del-At Saudi International, Mr. vaux as manager. Mr. Delvaux, 31. Mills's former functions will be di- a Belgian, had been chief of the vided between two assistant gener- bank's representative office in al managers who have been ap- Moscow. A bank spokesman said its board was meeting, but a pointed general managers, the Istanbul opening reflects the Christopher Parker, 43, will be re- growth of Turkey's trade not only management and administration, many and Italy, where Genérale de monly known as Fannie Mae, is a and Guy Stokely, 43, will be re- Banque has offices. He said the Turkey's formal application two

BankAmerica Corp. of San Fran-cisco said Ronald Rhody has re-

### Chrysler Capital **Promotes Bowes** To Presidency

New York Times Service

GREENWICH, Connections - Chrysler Capital Corp., the fast-growing high-finance arm of Chrysler Corp., has promoted John M. Bowes to president and chief executive.

Mr. Bowes, 40, who joined the company in 1980, moves un from senior vice president in charge of leasing and invest-ment services. He succeeds John F. Duncan, 63, who is retiring after 39 years in finance. Chrysler Capital, a unit of Chrysler Financial Corp., hage dles financing of leveraged

buyouts, real estate and aircraft Formerly the finance unit of E.F. Hutton, it has increased its financial receivables to \$3.3 bil-lion from \$1 billion since being

buyers and consumer lending

acquired by Chrysler in 1985. This has bolstered Chrysler Financial, whose other businesses are installment loans for car

### DE HAVILLAND: Boeing Aims to Boost Efficiency Japan Indicts 2 lines. particularly in the United States and Canada. Over Toshiba's (Continued from first finance page) Sales to Soviet

bidders, made what was viewed as a of the 155 million dollars that it paid for de Havilland, up to 65

TOKYO - Two Toshiba Machine Co. executives were ndicted Monday on charges of violating Japan's foreign-ex-change laws in connection with illegal sales of sensitive technology to the Soviet Union, Kyodo News Service said.

It named the two as Yuzo Hayashi, 52, chief of Toshiba Machine's materials storage di-vision, and Hiroski Tanimura, 50, vice director of the machine

Kyodo said the indictmen alleged that the two men were involved in the illegal export of parts and a computer program to the Soviet Union in 1984.

U.S. officials have claimed that the sale by Toshiba Ma-chine, a subsidiary of Toshiba Corp., helped the Soviet Union er-running propellers.

million is recoverable from the gov- own projections, before the Boeing ernment if Boeing places orders for an equivalent amount of work with

In addition, Boeing won a government pledge of 40 million dollars to support future export sales by de Havilland, 30 million dollars for an insurance fund against claims from dissatisfied customers. and 400 million dollars in tax cred-

Most important, it bought the rights to manufacture the Dash-8 and the technology that stands behind it. De Havilland is a world

leader in STOL, or short take-off and landing technology. Boeing long the world's most successful manufacturer of medium- and long-range jet passenger into the potentially lucrative marers. The short-haul market has

Some industry analysts predict a market of up to 800 aircraft over the next decade. De Havilland's takeover were for as many as 400 Dash-8 sales.

But to achieve anything close to that figure on a profitable basis, the Downsview plant must undergo a major shakedown to make it "efficient in the Boeing sense," according to Dean Thornton, president of Boeing's sales arm, Boeing Com-mercial Airplane Co.

Mr. Thornton said that de Havilland was the "picture of a disorganized company" when Boeing took

Aircraft were being delivered months late at substantial cost overruns. Sales were being lost virtually every month because the company could not guarantee delivery within a reasonable period.

The production process was chaotwith the burgeoning of regional air- crucial parts were not available. . . lumbia and Alaska.

"We have a good, solid product here, one we firmly believe is the best of its class in the world," said Mr. Woodard, gesturing through his office window to the roll-organization. "But up to now, we've been producing it by brute force, rather han by a well-oiled system.

"The challenge," he said, "is going to be to turn the system around so that we manufacture the aircraft at a level of productivity and effi-ciency compatible with what we expect at Boeing."

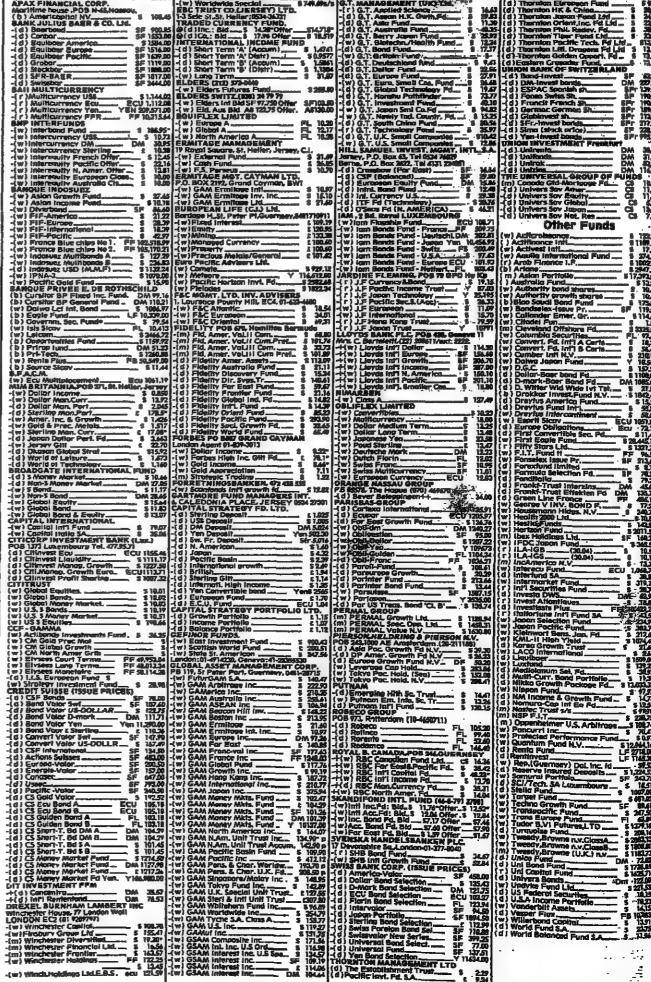
The first step to that end was the appointment of Mr. Woodard, a Washington state native who joined Boeing in 1966 as a structural engineer and worked his way to a vice presidency through assign-

for the de Havilland assignment was that he traveled frequently through Canada as the pilot of a de Havilland Beaver, a plane beloved ic, with engineers and assembly line of bush pilots everywhere, of workers idling away shifts because sport-fishing trips into British Co-

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 15th June 1987



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Manager European Marketing 43 London Wall London EC 2M5TD Tel. 01-374-8253 Fax. 01-374-2016



THE OPTIONS **EXCHANGE** 

# Dollar Rises on Japanese Remarks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatche NEW YORK — The dollar closed higher Monday against all of the major foreign currencies, supported in part by comments from Japan's finance minister and a gen-Japan's mance manager and a gen-eral market feeling that the short-term outlook is bullish.

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In New York, the dollar closed at 1.8290 Deutsche marks, up nearly 2
plemings from 1.8105 on Friday; at the short term is up. Cautiously 144.85 Japanese yen, up from 143.95; at 1.5160 Swiss francs, up from 1.4995; and at 6.1025 French francs, up from 6.0400.

It was also higher against the British pound, which closed at \$1.6305, against \$1.6525 Friday.

Traders said the dollar received an early boost on reports from To-Iyo that Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said the Group of Seven nations thinks the dollar has hit bottom after its recent decline.

"The dollar did not go down at the end of last week, and that encouraged some short-term buyers," said Peter Ellsworth, director of foreign exchange operations at Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Of the Miyazawa comment, Mr. Ellsworth said: "It might have helped. But frankly, I don't think there's one single piece of news that gland and closed lower on profit-treally moved the market. Traders taking Dealers said that hopes of a 1.5115 Swiss francs, up from 1.4965 have decided that the direction for massive overseas inflow after the on Friday.

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moting	Man.	FrL	
Poundatoring	1.8255	1,8116	
Japanese yea	1.6399	14525	
Swiss franc	1 (170	1.000	-

Source : Reuters

He said the near-term trading ranges should be 142-148 against the yen and 1.8000-1.8800 against the mark

"We are starting to get into an area where technical signals might cause some traders to put on longdollar positions for the shortterm," he said.

The dollar also closed higher in Europe. Dealers said bidding was healthy throughout the day, mainly in response to U.S. merchandise

trade data released Friday. In London, the dollar ended at 1.8255 DM, up from 1.8110 at Friday's close, and at 144.80 yea, up from 143.90.

### Conservative Party's big victory in Thursday's general election had not materialized.

The pound slipped to \$1.6305 in London on Monday from \$1.6525 on Friday, and to 2.9778 DM from 2.9880 DML Traders were divided over the

ignificance of the \$13.3 billion U.S. trade deficit for April. Some believe that the gap's narrowing from a \$13.6 billion shortfall in March indicates a new trend.

Those dealers said that the dollar's depreciation is at last bearing the desired fruit: a tapering off of imports to the United States and a growth in exports. Others believe the latest data are merely less catastrophic than had been expected.

Dealers said that the next meaningful U.S. economic indicator would come Wednesday in a report on the revised figure for first-quarter gross national product. Expectations are for a slight upward revision in GNP, the total value of goods and services produced by an economy.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed at 1.8240 DM in The pound failed to break through the 3 DM level amid fears of intervention by the Bank of En-

### Lawson Says U.K. Can Review

Position on EMS

LUXEMBOURG - Nigel Lawson, the chancellor of the Exchequer, said Monday that the British government had not changed its position against membership in the European

Monetary System. But he said that the government was free to consider the issue "on its merits" now that the British general election is

Mr. Lawson, who is attending a meeting of central bankers here, said that British officials could not have even contemplated membership in the currency system before the nation-

"Clearly once that is out of the way, it becomes something we can consider on its merits. he said. "But that is the only Joining the eight-nation EMS

would give Britain a level of exchange-rate stability with its principal European trading sartners, but would mean ceding some of its control over monetary policy.

# Miyazawa Says Summit Agreed on Dollar

TOKYO - Leaders of the seven major industrialized democracies agreed at the economic summit meeting in Venice that the dollar had bottomed out, Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan said Monday.

He said that Washington had come to realize that any further decline of the dollar would adversely affect not only the U.S. economy, but the daily life of American citizens.

The extended decline of the dollar over the past two years has pushed U.S. interest rates higher. with mortgage rates now above 10 percent, Mr. Miyazawa noted.

He said at a news conference that Britain. Canada. France, Italy, Japan, the United States and West Germany were prepared to intervene in the foreign-exchange market if necessary to stabilize curren-

lar warnings from monetary au-thorities, had little apparent effect Monday on currency trading in To-Mr. Miyazawa said that the nations attending the Venice meeting

His remarks, which follow simi-

also agreed that countries with trade surpluses could not fulfill their global responsibilities unless



Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa in Tokyo on Monday.

domestic demand was included in economic performance indicators that are to be monitored regularly.

The nations pledged at the Venice meeting to intensity coordination of economic policy to ensure consistency. The measures reportedly include a minimum of three meetings a year of the seven fi-nance ministers to review economic

Mr. Miyazawa also asserted that Japan had been most affected by the growth in competitiveness by the newly industrialized countries.

Although the trend means that some industry is shifting from Ja- according to some analysts. pan to such countries, he said that Mr. Semple cautioned, "We Japan should encourage the efforts could see the FT-SE 100 back down of those nations to achieve eco- to a level of 2,200 by the end of the

### STOCKS: London Hits Highs

(Continued from first finance page) privatized include British Gas PLC, British Airways PLC and the airplane engine maker Rolls-Rovce

Volume hit record levels Friday, following news of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's return to power. Around 950 million shares were traded, markedly above the previ-ous record of 918 million set May

Turnover hit £2.4 billion Friday, well above the previous record of

£2.25 billion set Feb. 9. But a number of analysts here see shadows looming that are likely to dampen trading. For one, there are doubts that increasingly large

profit margins can be sustained

into next year, particularly if Brit-

ain fails to keep a cap on inflation. That view, plus the prospect that the British economic recovery may slow to annual growth rates of around 2.5 percent next year, could easily eclipse some of the current euphoria. The London rally that began in earnest last August could begin to look tired by year's end,

the United States dried up late last year and in the first quarter of 1987. The means that the huge U.S. current-account deficit was financed essentially through official dollar purchases - largely the result of intervention in the foreign-

exchange market. There are limits to these purchases, BIS said. To be effective, intervention will have to make an impact on market psychology" which means that it must be part of

a broad international strategy. This strategy needs to be geared not simply to reducing the current payments imbalances, BIS said. The trims must be accomplished "without causing disruptive developments in the foreign exchange and financial markets" — including a resurgence of inflation or re- slowing world economic growth

This formidable undertaking "is

could result in a plunge in the dollar's exchange rate and throw into question the ability of the United fall would also worsen the States to attract the capital inflows ing countries' debt crisis. needed to finance its international payments deficit.

The thrust of the report is that the dollar's devaluation over the past 20 months is having the intended — "by no means negligible" —impact on the U.S. merchandisetrade and current-account deficits. At this point "the dangers inherent noted, as they had been in last in a further fall of the dollar" by year's report.

A further decline of the dollar, unlikely to be successful without a relatively high degree of policy coordination."

The title declare of the country the BIS said, "would push up prices and interest rates in the United States and slow growth in Japan States and slow growth in Japan Failure to do so, the BIS warned, and Western Europe even further, with dismal prospects for employ-ment in the industrial world." A fall would also worsen the develop-

> BIS said that coordination of ment" by adopting policies aimed monetary policies — the tool of at stimulating domestic demand. BIS said that coordination of central banks - has made a "significant contribution" but "alone will not provide the solution." The limits on what monetary po-

licy can achieve - largely through its impact on interest rates - were

Low 4 P.M. City

### BIS: Industrial Powers Are Told That Failure to Harmonize Policies Could Cause Global Harm cession — and "most important of "outweigh whatever benefits could sucked into the political debate on Still. BIS was not unsympathetic

get deficit This year, however, BIS entered the political fray, stating that "it is now of the utmost importance that the surplus countries" - a reference to West Germany and Japan "react to the challenge of the sharp drop in export demand feed-

BIS said there must be "a recovery in domestic demand expansion planned tax reductions starting in Germany to the quite satisfac- next year mean that "in Germany tory rate experienced last year" and

a "speeding-up of domestic expan-

ing through to domestic invest-

this could come about...without But a year ago, BIS refused to get fiscal stimulus," the report said.

sion in Japan.

all, without endangering the free-dom of trade."

be expected" in further reducing the U.S. international deficit.

fiscal policy. It limited itself then to to the arguments put forward by criticizing the size of the U.S. budWest Germany and Japan that their public debt is large - a hangover from the deficit spending of the late 1970s - and needs to be reduced. These deficits have been shaved but remain larger than ei-

ther country considers prudent. Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, said in an interview at Monday's annual general meeting that he generally agreed with the

However, he said that the we will be getting increases" in the budget deficit and, therefore. "there is no need to encourage fur-"It is difficult to imagine how ther deficit spending."

He said the short-term outlook in West Germany is "quite good."

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# 'Fatigue' With Baker Debt Plan Is Reported

BASEL, Switzerland -A lasting solution to the Third World debt crisis still seems a long way off, especially after setbacks last year, the Bank for International Settlements said Monday.

In its annual report, the bank said debtors and bankers are showing "signs of fatigue" with the debt strategy launched nearly two years ago by the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d.

It said much of the improvement seen in 1984 and 1985 had been lost, and heavily indebted developing countries were now finding it even more difficult to meet their commitments. BIS played a key role when the debt crisis

exploded in 1982 and 1983. "The events of 1986 suggest that considerable time and further efforts will be needed to achieve a lasting solution to the international debt prob-lems," it said.

BIS said the basic ideas in the Baker initiative were still valid: that debtor countries needed to promote more growth, not impose austerity.

"No debt strategy can possibly succeed without strong and sustained efforts on the part of debtor countries," it said.

But those efforts by the debtor countries would not be enough to pull them out of their present difficulties without markets to export to and access to outside funds — preferably not in the form of more debt, the BIS report said.

Last year's setback had its roots in low raw material prices, which held down export receipts. and economic mismanagement, the bank said.

BIS said developing countries should adopt poli-cies that would induce the repatriation of flight capital, money taken overseas by residents who seek better returns elsewhere or fear internal political and financial instability.

But the Bank for International Settlements also said industrial countries should resist protectionist pressures and keep markets open for imports from the developing world, however difficult that might be in face of high unemployment and strong agri-

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Via The Associated Press 

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New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

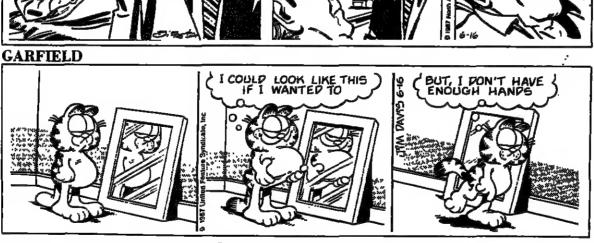
### WHAT ABOUT THIS PAPER? CHRISTMAS, SIF BLONDIE SAY, 'I RESIGN' AND THAT'S THE PROPOSAL SAY, YAYE' BEETLE BAILEY YEAH, THESE MEATBALLS OF SGT. LUGG SURE PICKED YOURS ... HOW MANY GAMES UPQUICKLY CAUGHT DO THEY HAVE OCCUO ON FAST ON THEM? ON THINGS AROUND HERE ANDY CAPP CAN I

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### BOOKS

radar, he would be remembered. But, like a

grand chess master, he has stunned the crowd

with some totally unexpected moves. He devel-

X-rays from the lab), so that hidden chambers could be located from the outside. With his geologist son, Walter, he discovered an anoma-lous layer of iridium deposited in rocks at the

Cretacious-Ternary boundary, when the dine-saurs died out. Then he helped propose that the iridium had come from a giant asteroid, which threw dust in the air and blocked out the sun

Luis Alvarez's apparent lack of interest in anything not physics is matched by the multiple passions of I.I. Rabi, who might leave the

lab to go to the opera and who is the subject of John Rigden's well-researched biography.

Rabi Rabi won his Nobel Prize in physics in

1944, for developing new methods for measuring the magnetic properties of atomic nucles.

Born in 1898 in Eastern Europe and brought

up as an Orthodox Jew in Brooklyn, Rabi

resolved in college never to read in the subjects

he was taking courses. If he was taking a course

in chemistry, he might be reading Freud. Al-though religion was eventually transcended by

physics. God remained a symbol for truth.

with a scientific project. Rabi asked only one

question: "Will it bring you nearer to God?"

The students always understood what he

henever one of Rabi's students came to him

for several years.

oped a method for "X-raying" Egyptian pyra- ( mids (using cosmic rays from space instead of

meer

REBOA

ALVAREŽ: Adventures of a Physicist

RABI: Scientist and Citizen

By Luis W. Alvarez. 292 pages. \$19.95.

By John S. Rigden. 302 pages. \$21.95. Both published by Basic Books, 10 East 53d Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Alan Lightman

ONE senses Luis Alvarez's deep regret that he has been praised only by the greatest physicists alive, that Rutherford and Faraday and Newton cannot find their way to Berkeley to celebrate his work. Resigned to present and future admirers, Alvarez tells us in his autobiography, "Alvarez," that he had the longest Nobel Prize citation ever, was the first physicist to win the National Medal of Science, the first to use cosmic rays for a practical purpose, the first civilian to land an airplane under radar control (using the first ground-controlled approach system, which he invented). Once our eyes have adjusted to this incandescent egotism, we indeed see a genius, who eventually endears himself with astonishing honesty.

Beyond its self-portrait, "Alvarez" provides an exceptionally clear view of the world of science. Still active in his mid-70s. Alvarez is already a legend. His career has been unconventional, if Alvarez had only perfected the hydrogen bubble chamber to track subatomic particles, transformed the cyclotron into a working tool, discovered the capture of elec-trons by atomic nuclei, and helped develop

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Some of Rabi's greatest discoveries were made because of his laziness and distaste for details. He invented the technique of reversing the magnetic fields along the path of particles in molecular beams because this new procedure allowed a quick determination of nuclear spins, without any calculations. Rabi com-plains that the old way of making this measure-ment required that you "sit down and just calculate it from the data points... That Solution to Previous Puzzle didn't please me, it seemed to me a tedious sort One is struck by the contrasts between Rabi and Alvarez. Rabi opposed the atomic bomb. Rabi used the prestige of his Nobel to back causes. Alvarez refused to sign petitions for

> Alan Lightman, an astrophysicist at the Smithsonian Institution who teaches at Harvard wrote "A Modern Day Yankee in a Connecticut Court." He wrote this review for The Washing-

fear of being used. Rabi left active research after World War II to become a statement of

science. Alvarez could never stop doing phys-

# **CHESS**

By Robert Byrne

THE Max Erwe Memorial tournament in Amsterdam, celebrating the birthday of the champion, Anatoly Karpov of tion. the Soviet Union and Jan Timman, currently the top Dutch counterplay by. . P-B3 and grandmaster. . . N-B4 unthinkable. How

SATESAGE

Each scored 4-2 in the clite was Black to free his game double round invitational com- now? On 18 n-Q5, Van der

double round invitational competition.

Viktor Korchnoi of Switzerland, erstwhile challenger of the little combination with: 19 compelled liquidation of a pair the little combination with: 19 of rooks at moves 41-42.

The Dutch grandmaster John forces the recovery of the piece Van der Wiel came last with a pawn ahead.

His 18. ...NxN; 19 BPxN Ryp? lets White promote his games with Van der Wiel, Tim- unfortunately opened the QB man gave a logical demonstra- file for Timman's rooks; this tion of how White uses a spatial was not balanced by the anemic

One point of countering hanced the White attack was 30 White's Saemisch System by BxN!, forcing 30. PxB bethe scheme with 7. P-QR4, cause 30. RxB? permits 31 9. N-N3, 10. PxP and RxP!

12. PxP was to open lines in Timman leisurely led up to the center and on the queen's the powerful breakthrough.

was misplaced. The tactical jus-tification for Van der Wiel's 13. . . O-O was the standard positional trap with 14 BxP?!, NxKP!; 15 NxN, Q-R5ch; 16 late world champion from the P-N3, QxB, which lets Black Netherlands, ended in a tie be-recover the lost pewn with an tween another former world advantageous two-bishop posi-

Timman's 16 N/4 N4 made

advantage against the King's counter with 19... P.KB4, Indian Defense. The move that decisively en-

RxP? lets White promote his QP after 42 K-K6. Van der Wiel gave up.

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# the center and on the queen's the powerful breakthrough flank to create possibilities of diverting White from concentrating all his forces in a mating attack. The trouble was that cause 39 P.R. R-B3; 40 R-N/1: 10. PxP; 11 NxP gave White powerful control of the center with a Maroczy bind. Moreover, the black knight at QN3 ened 40 R-R6 mate and thus 730 730 509 488 73.75 72 184.25 183.25 **World Stock Markets**

# GUY WHO FORGETS Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon. Close

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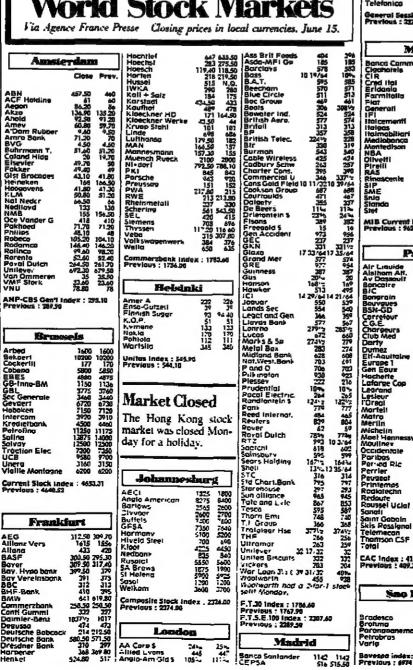
UMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henn Amold and Bob Lee

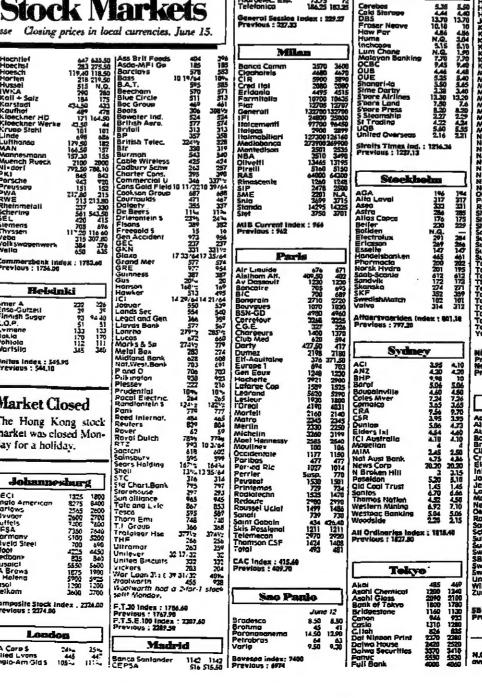
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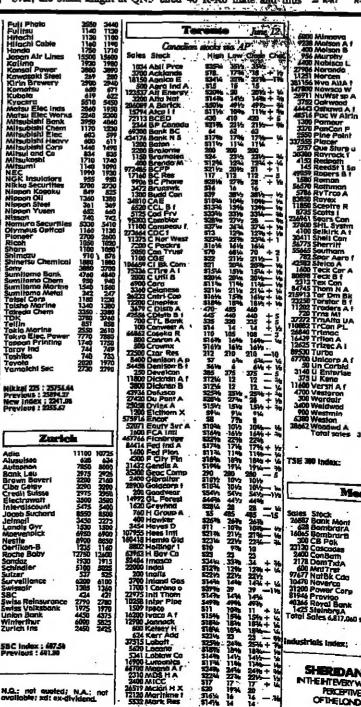
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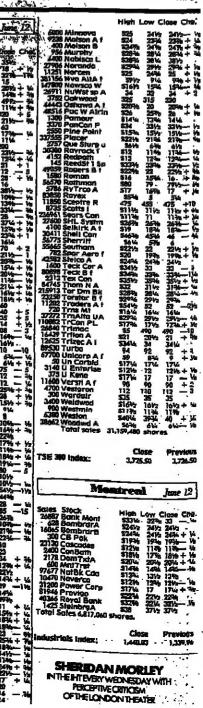
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Frankfurt	14		13	55	0	Case Town	16	10	14	57	Ç.
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MADRID: FOR	A CI		: 6	A SHARE	e Te	wnp. 16-9 (61-	48).	Kot	٩E:	Sho	WETS.









# Balanced Lakers Spurt to Fourth Title in Eight Years

By Anthony Cotton INGLEWOOD, California Stilted and stifled in the first two recording of Randy Newman's "I they couldn't keep up," said the periods, the Los Angeles Lakers Love LA" used an 18-2 burst at the start of

NBA FINALS: GAME 6 Celtics, 106-93, Los Angeles won

Boston to 4-of-15 shooting in the James Worthy added 22 and front-third quarter and 37 second-half court reserve Mychal Thompson as-fore game time. points. And the third-period spurt sured his place as one of the great

with the team's dance troop to a

The object of most of the affection was guard Earvin (Magic) Johnson, the league's most valuable player in the regular season Sunday's second half as a spring able player in the regular season board to their fourth National Base and the unanimous choice for the series in the title series. In ketball Association title in eight same honor in the title series. In seasons. In defeating the Boston Game 6, the 6-foot-9 (2.05-meter) Celtics, 106-93, Los Angeles won Johnson had 16 points, 19 assists and 8 rebounds. the best-of-seven championship se-

"We just wore 'em down, and Lakers' Johnson. "It was defense to the rebound to the break. They were getting one shot, and that shot was not the shot they wanted."

That wasn't the case in the first half. After losing two of three games in Boston last week, Los Angeles was expected to return home and roll over the Celtics, who had lost the first two games of the series hare by 13 and 19 points. The ries by four games to two.

The winners were led by Kareem anticipation was so great that the notoriously late-arriving crowd was

shook off the first-half blues and all-time midseason acquisitions by too much time anticipating too. kicked in showtime, the Lakers' contributing 15 points and 9 rebuzzword for their fast-break of-bounds. Boston guard Dennis John-fense. bounds Boston guard Dennis John-son had a game-high 33 points. All-the first half. The Celtics, beat up Not long afterward, most in the NBA forward Larry Bird was held and hobbled for most of the post-

> what would happen. But gradually a picture started to lay-up and forward A.C. Green score 56-55. Boston. On the subse-Kevin McHale attempted a pass to trying too hard, trying to make guard Danny Ainge but it was bat-something out of nothing." guard Danny Ainge but it was batted away by Worthy.

what we wanted to do," said Jimmy

There was no way to anticipate

seventh and deciding game.

Center Robert Parish was recap-turing his reputation as the best

with a head-first dive. Johnson re-

left in the third quarter and giving titude of mistakes. But if you don't, Los Angeles its first lead since 10-9. then you've got problems because five minutes into the game.

running big man in the league, hit-After that, things continued to they're all about." ting the wings for a pair of fastbreak baskets. His backup, Bill unravel for Boston. Parish turned At least that's the general percep-Walton, had averaged just 3.5 min- the ball over: Ainge, who single- tion of the Lakers, a one-dimensionutes a game in the finals because of handedly kept the Lakers at bay al image that was proven false over a broken foot; by halftime on Sun- with five three-point field goals in the course of the season. That was day he had played seven minutes in the Celtics' 123-108 victory in especially apparent in the playoffs was called for an offensive foul. Hitting 50 percent of its shots.

Boston took a 32-25 lead after the That led to a jumper by Johnson, first quarter and a 56-51 advantage his first score from the perimeter in applied to the regular season as well. into the locker room at halftime. It the game. It wasn't until the 7:40 seemed that what was - according to the calendar - the longest season in NBA history, would be extended at least two more days for a "We felt good, we were doing Rodgers, Boston's assistant coach.

third quarter back, but you can't do it," said McHale. "I still thought form. Magic Johnson hit a driving we could put together an 8-0 run or something, but we never did. It was added two free throws to make the frustrating because we were right dominance of the Western Conferthere and then we were all out of ence had ended. quent Celtic possession, forward sync. We were forcing too much,

"You could see what they were The ball was headed out of doing, but we just didn't have any Usually there's something you have bounds, but Worthy kept it in play answers for it," said Rodgers, to work around. I never played on a

sellout crowd of 17,505 got to shake to 6-of-16 shooting from the field a little, too — moving at midcourt and finished with 16 points.

season, were playing as if they'd covered it with no defender in front gotta shoot the ball well against of him, scoring on a dunk with 9:30 them because that can cover a multiple of him, scoring on a dunk with 9:30 them because that can cover a multiple of him, scoring on a dunk with 9:30 them because that can cover a multiple of him, scoring on a dunk with 9:30 them because that can cover a multiple of him, scoring on a dunk with 9:30 them because that can cover a multiple of him, scoring on a dunk with 9:30 them because that can cover a multiple of him, scoring on a dunk with 9:30 them because that can cover a multiple of him, scoring on a dunk with 9:30 them because that can cover a multiple of him, scoring on a dunk with 9:30 them because that can cover a multiple of him, scoring on a dunk with 9:30 them because that can cover a multiple of him, scoring on a dunk with 9:30 them because that can cover a multiple of him, scoring on a dunk with 9:30 them because that can cover a multiple of him because that can cover a multiple of then they can run. And that's what

Game 5, missed two shots and then - throughout the post-season the team's defense was perhaps more consistent than its offense - but

"I'm glad it's over," said Pat Rilmark that the Celtics finally scored ey, the winners' coach. "As a team in the second half (Dennis Johnson we could feel the pressure begin to hitting a jumper), but they would mount, and rightfully so. We had to go the next three and a half minutes win. I think we were in a no-win before getting another basket. By situation in the way the whole seathat time they trailed, 69-60, and son and the playoffs developed. It's scored just eight more points in just a natural phenomenon on the falling behind, \$1-68. "It would be nice to have that posed to do so well - the squeeze gets to you."

> The pressures of the finals were a far cry from the start of the season, when most observers felt the Laker

"I didn't think so," said Magic Johnson. "We were fast, we could shoot, we could rebound, we had inside people — we had everything. "That's what they live on. You've team that had everything before."



Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, who led the winners with 32 points, tightly guarded by Bill Walton during the first half of Game 6.

### SCOREBOARD

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### NBA Championship

GAME 4 lewsed, Coffit BOSTON fp-0 ft-s 6-16, 4-4 7-15 6-6 4-8 4-6 1-4 0-0

LOS ANGELBE

Ainge 9-2, D. Johnson 9-2). Les Aegeles 9-5 (A. Johnson 9-1, Scott 9-1, Cooper 9-2, Branch 9-1).

6 700-644 115-155 242 146 1153 als: Beston (14-42, 233) Aingo 9-hhneon 1-6 Parish 0-1, 5ighting 0-

· 168 176 168 154—464 174 172 176 169—491

### Road to the '87 Finals

Eastern Conference Boston J. Chicago 0 Boston 3, Chicogo 0
Western Contenunce
L.A., Lakers 3, Denver 0
CONFERENCE SEMIFINALS
Eastern Contenue
Boston 4, Milwoykee 3 12.47 LA. Lakers 4. Golden State 1

CONFERENCE PINALS Western Confere

CHAMPIONSHIP L.A. Lokers 125. Boston 113 L.A. Lokers 147. Boston 122 Boston 109, L.A. Lokers 103 L.A. Lokers 107. Boston 106 Boston 123, L.A. Lokers 108 L.A. Lokers 106, Boston 93

### **NBA Champions**

1964-07: Las Angeles Lakers 1985-66: Boston Cellics 1984-85: Los Angeles Lakers 1983-84: Boston Cellics 1933-94: Soston Carrios 1923-52: Philodelphia 76ers 1981-52: Los Angeles Lokers 1998-81: Boston Cellics 1978-99: Los Angeles Lokers 1978-79: Sedifie SuperSonics 1977-79: Woshinston Bullets 1974-79: Perstond Trail Biom 1973-73: New York Knicks

1973-73: New York Knicks 1971-72: Los Angeles Lokers 1979-71: Milwooke Bucks 1969-78: New York Knicks 1969-64: Boston Cellics 1964-67: Philiodelphic 76ers 1965-66: Boston Cellics 1963-64: Boston Cellics 1963-64: Boston Cellics 1963-66: Boston Cellics 1969-61: Boston Cellics 1969-61: Boston Cellics 1959-69: Boston Cellics 1959-69: Boston Cellics 1959-69: Boston Cellics 1959-59: St. Louis Hawks 1953-57: Boston Cellics 1953-57: Boston Cellics 1953-54: Minnessolis Lakers

1933-54; Minneapolis Lakers 1953-52: Minneapolis Lakers 1951-52: Minneapolis Lakers 1969-59: Minneapolis Lakers 1968-69: Minneapolis Lakers 1967-40: Baltimere Bullets

### NBA Playoff MVPs

1987: Eurvin Johnson, Los Angeles 1984: Lerry Bird, Boston 1985: Koreem Abdul-Jobbor, Los Ar 1994: Lorry Bird, Boston 1983: Moses Malone, Philodelphio 1982: Eurvin Johnson, Los Angeles 1981: Cadric Mozwell, Boston 1981: Cadric Mozwell, Boston 1981; Cadric Moxwell Beaton 1980; Earvin Jonnson, Los Angeles 1979; Dehnis Jonnson, Scottle 1978; Wes Unseld, Bottimore 1978; Bill Wolfon, Perfoad 1974; Jo Jo White, Beston 1975; Rick Borry, Golden State 1975; Rick Borry, Golden State 1975: Rick Borry, Goden 1974: John Hovilcek, Boston 1973: Wills Reed, New York 1972: Will Chambertole, Les Angeles 1971: Kersem Abdul-Jobber, Milwoul 1970: Wills Reed, New York 1969: Janry Wesl, Los Angeles

meritanit, Credit Lyonnals.

### Baseball

### Sunday's Major League Line Scores

## See 623—6 12 1
## See 623—6 12 1
## Higuera, Clear (8), Plesac (8) and Schroster, Guldry, Steddard (7), Clements (8), Righetti (9) and Garane, W—Plesac 3-0, L—Righetti, 4-1, HS—Mitwaukas, Ganmer (4), Sveum (7), Schroeder (3), Beston 60 60 100—110—1 60 600 110—1 6 8 Horst, Schroidi (8) and Gadman; Marris 100 600 110—2 7 9
## Hurst, Schiroldi (8) and Gadman; Marris 100 600 110—1 7 9
## Hurst, Schiroldi (8) and Gadman; Marris 100 600 110—1 7 9
## Hurst, Schiroldi (8) and Gadman; Marris 100 600 110—1 7 9
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## Hurst, Schiroldi (8) and Gadman; Marris 100 600 110—1 7 9
## Hurst, Schiroldi (8) and Gadman; Marris 100 600 110 60 Oct angule Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Book Division

Y L Pct. 65

39 21 455 — Sept. 61, Download (15), Scholeld (6), Sept. 62, Sept. 62, Sept. 63, Sept. 64, Sept. 64

Smilti, Acker (7), Garber (8), Assenmocher (8) and Virgil) Pacilia, Landrum (7), R. Murphy (8), Franca (9) and Olaz (W-R. Murphy 42, L.—Garber, S-4, Sv—Franca (13), HR—Atlanta, D. Murphy (19),

See Dec 222 6 6 81, Lasts
Sanderson, Lynch (6), Smilti (8) and Sundberg; Cax, Worrell (9) and Pena, W—Cax, 7-3, L—Sanderson, 3-4, Sv—Warrell (18),

Los Aspelse 12 91 386—4 11 8
Les Aspelse 12 90 386—1 2 8
Darwin and Reynolds: Leory, Havens (6),
Holton (6), Howell (9) and Trevina, W—Dar-

European Zobe B, Segand Round
(At Liston)
Periopal J, Hongery &
Nuno Marques del. Andres Lanyl. 4-0, 4-4, 42. Jobo Cunha e Silva del. Lezio Markovitz. 46. 4-2, 4-1. (Af Heistoki) Denmerk 5, Fisherd 9

Alichoel Tousen def. Oil Robinsto, 4-4-44

Morten Christensen def. Vell Pohlobelmo, 4-4

13-11

Major League Leaders

### Golf

Tennis

Boris Bocker (1), West Gers

Tue figitimers and earnings in the Westchester Cleanic tournoment, which ended Sendey as the 6.769-yerd, ear-71 Westchester Country Cleb coerts in Hearnissa, New York (1-vess seddee deepin pleaved?):

x-J.C. Snead, \$109,000

Sceve Bollesteros, 964,800

Allize Donald, \$24,800

Allize Donald, \$24,800

Allize Reid, \$24,800

Fred Couples, \$19,200

Fred Couples, \$19,200

Actic Perry, \$16,800

Chris Perry, \$16,800

Chris Perry, \$16,800

Te-77-67-75-900

Harry Toylor, \$13,800

Te-77-67-75-900 New York, \$13,800 Doug Tewell, \$13,800 Ken Green, \$13,800 Reco Mediate, \$10,800 Bruce Soulsby, \$10,800 Dovid Edwards, \$10,800

### European Soccer

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION Attetico Modrid 5. Real Socieded 1 Sentender 1, Codiz 8 Volladolid 1, Betis 1

Final point standings
Final point standings
Gress A: Real Madrid (champion) 65; Bar-celone 61; Español 50: Gilen 44; Zarosaza 44; Group B: Atletico Modrid 47; Real Soci 45; Betis 43; Valiadolid 41; Murcia, Sevilla 39. Group C: Las Palmas 41: Athletic de Bilbao

### Transition

American Leapse
CHICAGO—Activated Dansis Hill, Infletder, from the 15-day disobled list. Optioned Pat Keedy, Infletder. to Hawaii of the Pacific Coast League.
TEXAS—Signed Mark Pethovsek, pitcher, and assigned him to Port Charlotte at the Florida State League.

Fiorido State League.

National League
CHICAGO—Pioced Ryne Sandbere, second baseman, on the 15-day disabled list. Activated Ran Davis, relief sticher.
CINCINNATI—Released Jerry Rouss, alicher. Reculled Bill Landrum, pitcher, from Maghville of the American Association.
SAN DIEGO—Piaced Marvell Wynne, outfletter, on the 15-day disabled list. Activated Stat Jefferson, outfleider, from the 15-day disabled list.

HOCKEY Notional Hockey League
BUFFALO—Traded its fourth-round draft
choice to Edmonton for the Olters' fourth-round choice completing a trade that sent Lee
Fogolin, defensemen, and Mark Napier, for-ward, to Buthalo.

word, to Buffalo.

CALGARY—Traded its fourth- and lifthround draft chalces in 1988 to \$1. Louis for Ric
Natiress, defensemen.

CHICAGO—Exercised its abilion to take
Harthor's third-round draft chalce, completing a trade for Bill Gardner, carder.

LOS ANGELES—Traded first- and thirdround draft chalces to Minnesota for the North
itars' first-round choice.

MANUTERS — Traded first- and thirdround draft chalces to Minnesota for the North
itars' first-round choice.

MANUTERS — Traded first- and thirdSaves: Worrell. 50: 100

Saves: Worrell. 50: 100

MONTERS — Traded first- and thirdsaves first-round choice.

MANUTERS — Traded first- and thirdSaves: Worrell. 50: 100

Saves: Worrell. 50: 100

Saves: Worrell. 50: 100

Men-Lost/Minning PCL/ERA: Hoffman.
Chickmant, 5-1, Ett., 245; Meatan, Manireal, P.
2, 181, 246; Fernandez, New York, 8-2, 200

2, 17; Meads, Houston, 4-1, 200, 6,139; Notes.

Stream of the Lost of the York, 8-2, 200

Saves: Worrell. 50: 100

Saves: Worrell. 50: 1 Pounded Linkestonians
Stars' (Irst-round choice.

MONTREAL—"Traded its third-round droft
choice to St. Louis for future considerations.

TEXASE O BRIEF (15).
HATIONAL LEAGUE
Philippiciphia 994 99) 480
Montreal 666 160 236- 4 17 6
Cormon Teknive (8) and Daviton; Scren-
sen, Brown (5), St. Claire (7), McClure (9) and
Fitzgerald W-Carmon 45, L-Sarensen, 3-1.
HRs-Philipdelphia, Schmidt 3 (16), Doulton
(2), Hayes (6), Montreal, Nichols (2),
New York 900 438 906-/ 7 9
Pilisburek 960 300 805-3 9 1
Mitchell, Irmis (3), Sisk (4), Orosco (9) and
Lyons: Fisher, Taylor (5), Smiley (8) and
Dioz. W-Sisk, 2-1, L-Fisher, 2-4, HR9-New
York, Hernandez (8), Strowberry (17), Pitts-
bursh, Ray (4).
the time total hall

win, 44. L-Leary, 1-2. HR-Los Angeles. Guerrero (15). See Diese 211 860 995—4 11 0
See Francisco 960 661 995—1 5 2
Dravecky and Bechy; M. Devis, Perfman
(S), Bockus (7), Robbisson (9) and Melvin, W—
Dravecky, 2-6, L—Al. Devis, 4-6, HR—Sen Die-

	AMERICA	M I	EAG			
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ŧ.	France, Cla.	61	234	47	77	3
	Tortobull K.C.	55	206	36	éé	.31
,	Puckett, Min.	61	245	24	78	.31
,	Fletcher, Tex.	57	726	25	71	.31
	Fernandez, Tor	60	236	25	74	.31
•	Mattingly, N.Y.	53	204	33	64	-31
	A. Davis, Sec.	61	218	36	67	-
	Runs: Randolph, N			48: 0	a. Bei	IL T
;	ronte, 45; Boggs, B					
	more, 44; R. Hende					
i	RBis: G. Bell, Ton					
	47: L.A. Portish, T					
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;	California, 45.					
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	UIIS PORRES CAME		,			

Hits: Boogs, sosten, 77; Pobler, Marines-te, 78; France, Cleveland, 77; Pobler, Cleve-land, 76; Fernandez, Toronto, 74. Doubles: Tabler, Cleveland, 20; A Dovis, Seattle, 16; M. Davis, Ookland, 16; Septs, Sos-ten, 15; 4 are 1ted with 14. Tristes: P. Bradley, Seattle, 4; Fernandez, Company, Seattle, 4; Fernandez, Chr. S. William, Teronto, 5; Seltzer, Kansas City, 5; Wilson Kansas City, 5; D. White, California, 4) Pres

Korsos City, 5) D. Write, Committee by Preview, Sectifie, 4.
Home Ress: G. Bell, Torento, 21; AccGwire, Cokkend, 20; Borffeld, Torento, 17; Ricken, Bottlimore, 16; 5 are fied with 15.
Stolen Beses: R. Henderson, New York, 23; P. Brodley, Sectifie, 21; Reynolds, Sectifie, 21; Moses, Scottie, 18; Redus, Chicago, 18; Wilson, Karages City, 18. son, Kanses City, 18.

PITCHING Wor-Lost/Wigning Pct/ERA: Soberhore Konses City, 11-1, .917, 2.00; Schmidt, Boli

Kansos City, 11-1, -917, 2.00; Schmidt, Bolti-more, 7-1, 873, 2.25; Morris, Defreil, 9-2, 318, 3.71; Atherton, Minnesoto, 4-1, 300, 3.47; Claor, Mirwaukee, 4-1, 300, 3.44; Musselman, Tores-to, 4-1, 300, 2.57. Shrikoedesis: Lamoston, Seattle, 116; Higuera, Milwaukee, 98; Swindell, Cleveland, 93; Clem-ens, Boston, 85; M. Witt, California, 84. Saves: Piesoc, Milwaukee, 13; Righethi New York, 13; J. Howell, Oakland, 12; Rear-don, Minnesota, 12; Henke, Toronia, 11. NATIONAL LEAGUE

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G AB R H Pci.
G AB R H Pci.
Guerrara, LA 60 217 40 74 J41
Maldonado, S.F. 61 221 42 86 369
Guerrara, LA 60 217 40 74 J41
Maldonado, S.F. 61 241 44 81 336
Leonard, S.F. 97 229 38 80 313
W. Clark, S.F. 57 192 23 44 333
W. Clark, S.F. 57 192 33 44 333
W. Clark, S.F. 57 192 33 44 333
D. Murphy, AH, 62 228 49 74 225
Hatcher, Hou. 61 241 43 77 221
J. Clark, S.L. 59 294 47 65 216
Pendieton, S.L. 59 294 47 65 216
Pendieton, S.L. 59 294 47 65 216
St. Louis, 57; Maldonado, Son Francisco, 44.
R 815: Dowson, Chicopo, 59; J. Clark,
S.I. Louis, 67; Maldonado, Son Francisco, 44.
R 815: Dowson, Chicopo, 59; J. Clark,
S.I. Louis, 57; E. Dowls, Clinchmath, 55; Welloch, Manthraol, 52; McGeo, 51, Louis, 49.
Hits: Maldonado, Son Francisco, 80; Hoticher, Houston, 77; D. Murphy, Allotton, 74; Goerren, Los Angeles, 74.
Doubles: Welloch, Montreol, 71; Leonard, Son Francisco, 20; Medidonado, Son Francisco, 20; 5 ore fied with 17.
Tribles: Bands, Piltsburgh, 6; M. Wilson, New York, 5; Samuel, Philodelphia, 5; 6 are fied with 4.
Hence Russ: Dowson, Chicoso, 20; E. Dowls, Clark, 1017, 20; D. Murphy, Allondo, 19; J. Clark, Clark, 1017, 20; D. Murphy, Allondo, 19; J. Clark, Clark, 1017, 20; D. Murphy, Allondo, 19; J. Clark, Clark, 1017, 20; D. Murphy, Allondo, 19; J. Clark, Clark, 1017, 20; D. Murphy, Allondo, 19; J. Clark, Clark, 1017, 20; D. Murphy, Allondo, 19; J. Clark, Clark, 1017, 20; D. Murphy, Allondo, 19; J. Clark, Clark, 1017, 20; D. Murphy, Allondo, 19; J. Clark, 20; Lancindo, 20; L. Clark, 2

iled with 4.
Hense Russ: Dowson, Chicoso, 20; E. Dowfs.
Cincinnoti-20; D. Murphy, Allondo, 19; J. Clark.
St. Louis, 17; Strowberry. New York. 17.
Stolen Boses: Coleman, St. Louis, 41; E. Dovis. Cincinnoti, 22; Heicher, Houston, 22;
Gwynn, San Diego, 19; M. Thompson, Philiodelphia, 19.

# READ MY LIPS: Gene Michael and home plate umpire Jerry Crawford went into

argumentative overtime Sunday after the Chicago manager had been ejected for disputing

The Padres won only their second crawford's judgment on balls and strikes. The Cubs lost their fourth straight, 3-2, to St. Louis.

# Padres, on a Roll, Win Third Straight

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches SAN FRANCISCO - The San Diego Padres, returning to the stadium where they began this dismal winning streak of the year with a 4triumph over the San Francisco

"I hope we don't have to wait this

### BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Manager Larry Bowa after Dave Dravecky's five-hitter game brought San Diego's record to 18-46.

this is the place where we turn it around," said Carmello Martinez, who doubled and homered to spark the winners' offense. "If we get down now, it's over. We've still got 100 games left. We may not be able to win, but maybe we'll become a .500 ballclub. That's a lot better than where we started."

# dropped Friday's opener, 1-0). San

long again for three in a row," said

"This is where we started, maybe

### Diego concluded its 13-game road swing with six triumphs after beginseason by dropping three games, ning the trip with a 5-19 road record Sunday built its first three-game and only 12 victories all year. "I think the key is not making mental mistakes," said Bowa. "We haven't made a lot recently. You give the other team five or six outs

an inning, and you can't win." San Francisco's offensive woes concerned Manager Roger Craig, who said: "The run we scored was on two bloop hits. The Padres looked like the best pitching staff in the National League, but their team ERA was over 5.00 coming in. Their pitching was so good, we

played a four-game series without seeing [ace reliever Rich] Gossage." San Diego scored twice before Dravecky took the mound. Dravecky, 2-6, walked two and struck out six and turned in his first complete game since May 26, 1986. "I felt very good. I felt stronger in the ninth than I did in the first," he said.

San Diego opened up a 4-0 lead against Mark Davis by scoring with two out in each of the first three innings. In the first, Stan Jefferson walked, took second on a wild pitch, went to third on a fly ball by Gary Templeton, and scored Mar-tinez's double. Shane Mack singled in Martinez for a 2-0 lead.

Astros 4. Dodgers 1: In Los Angeles, Danny Darwin pitched a two-hitter and struck out six in Sept. 17. Darwin held the Dodgers hitless for the final 8% innings; he allowed only one baserunner after giving up a single by Mike Marshall and Pedro Guerrero's 15th home run of the year in the first.

Mariners 4, Indians 3: In the American League, in Seattle, Jim Presley led off the 10th with a home run that ended a Mariner losing streak at four games. Presley hit his 14th home run of the season over the right-field fence on an 0-1 pitch from Rich Yett, the fourth Cleveland pitcher. Seattle had tied the score, 3-3, on Dave Valle's two-out, two-run homer in the eighth.

Rangers 5, Athletics 1: In Arlington, Texas, Pete O'Brien hit a tworun homer and Charlie Hough registered his fourth complete game of the year as Texas snapped Oakland's five-game winning streak. Kunckleballer Hough struck out eight and walked one en route to a three-hitter. Geno Petralli went 3for-3 with a double, scored twice and drove in two runs. Loser Eric Plunk, who gave up five runs on five hits, had a career-high 11 strikeouts

### Spinks-Cooney Fight Lacks Punch at the Box Office "I thought this would be a big-money fight, and it's not," said Joe have about a match that is billed as By Phil Berger

which his match against Michael pected Spinks-Cooney to do at least the sport's governing bodies. Spinks was formally announced, 60 percent of the business that the

scale, suggesting that the match, which was to be staged here Monday night, was worthy of major-

been billed, the smoky cloud from sold to the public partly with a which Cooney materialized has racial hook — the white hope which Cooney materialized has racial hook — the white hope "There is a certain historic suspicion come to stand more for the haze of against the black champion. This about Gerry." That suspicion is uncertainty as to what the bout signifies than for the glitter of a hotticket heavyweight showdown.

### McEnroe Out Of Wimbledon: **Back Problems**

LONDON — John McEnroe withdrew from the Wimbledon tennis tournament Monday because of back problems. "There is no reason for me to

United Press Internations

go unless I am 100 percent fit," said McEnroe, a three-time winner of the event, in a telex to tournament organizers. "I have not been able to train adequately" since returning from the recent French Open. In the telex, his agent said

that McEnroe "continues to be plagued by the back problems that have caused him trouble all year. His physicians have advised him to take at least four weeks off." Wimbledon begins next Monday.

### Snead Is Winner Over Ballesteros in U.S. Golf Playoff The Associated Press

HARRISON, New York - J.C. Snead parred the first hole of a sudden-death playoff Sunday to defeat Seve Ballesteros and win the Westchester Classic golf tournament.
Ballesteros, who had forced the

rough. Snead then used a 4-iron off the tee and reached the green of the 304-yard hole in two. Ballesteros needed four shots to reach the green. The victory was the eighth in the 20-year career of Snead, a 45-yearold nephew of hall of famer Sam

Snead, and his first since 1981.

playoff with a birdie on the 72d hole, pulled his drive into deep

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey Hand, a closed-circuit exhibitor "THE heavyweight championship At the April news conference at from Philadelphia. He said he ex- while not being sanctioned by any of A big drawback for potential tick-

Spinks was formally announced, or percent of the business of possession of possession of possession of possession of possession of percent of the business of possession of percent of the business of possession of possession of percent of the business of the percent of all the available seats for with layoffs, injuries and even a Hagler-Leonard," Hand said. "And short-lived retirement, the 30-yearif I do 20 percent for this fight, I'll be old Cooney, despite a 28-1 record lucky. Sales are off for everybody." (24 knockouts), seems to have used But in the days leading up to "The When Cooney fought Larry up the affection and rooting interest War at The Shore," as the fight has Holmes in June 1982, the bout was of many boxing fans. Said one closed-circuit exhibitor:

have refrained promoting the race his colleagues have been hearing; "Is issue; in fact, closed-circuit exhibi- Cooney really going to show? tors complain that Spinks and Just as Cooney is a suspect enti-

Cooney won't even speak badly of ty, so is the undefeated Spinks (30-each other, a traditional tool in 0, 20 knockouts). Although Spinks, also 30, was a dominant light-Exhibitor Lou Falcigno cited heavyweight champion, as a heavy-"strong" betting action on the fight weight he has yet to convince box-(Cooney was a slight favorite) as a ing people he is a legitimate harbinger of a good walk-up trade. puncher. Had this fight been made when it

was first negotiated, back in late 1985, it would have benefited from Spinks's having just beaten Holmes to become the first light-heavy-Maybe. But for that to occur, the weight champion to beat the heavy-fight would have to overcome the weight titleholder.



... A certain historic suspicion."

But now both Spinks and Cooney are overshadowed by the World Boxing Council-World Boxing Association champion, Mike Tyson, considered by most people as the real heavyweight king. In fact, for many in the boxing community, the value of the Spinks-Cooney bout is that it may set up a suitable future opponent for Tyson.

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betting fight that has done poorly

in closed circuit," said Falcigno.

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# **ART BUCHWALD** Little Miss Shredder

to the congressional Irangate committee, there were sighs of envy in offices all over America. The sighs had nothing to do with Hall's looks but rather with how she performed as Ollie North's secretary. No one had ever seen a secretary

who behaved like Hall, and after these hearings they may never see one again. Faithful, skilled and discreet beyond imagination. Fawn is the yardstick by which all future secretaries will

Buchwald

As might be expected, the National Security Council is having a difficult time finding a replacement

"Miss Peters, if I asked you to shred my top-secret documents, would you do it?"

"I would if I had time, but I still haven't finished the A's on your Rolodex."

"Forget the Rolodex, I would like you to alter several pages of the most confidential material I have in my safe." "I'd like to but it would be

wrong, because I have a date with my boyfriend at 5 o'clock. Can't the altering wait over the week-

"This is hush-hush stuff, Miss Peters. If anyone finds out what we're doing we could get 20 years

### Dance Named 'Streetcar' To Open Spoleto Festival

The Associated Press ROME — A dance version of Tennessee Williams's play. "A Streetcar Named Desire," by the Stuttgart Bailet, choreographed by John Neumier, will open Gian Carlo Menotti's Festival of Two

Worlds June 24-July 12 in Spoleto. In all, there will be 63 productions. Menotti founded the festival in 1957. He took the festival to Charleston, South Carolina, in a team player?" 1977, to realize his idea of the two worlds, and last year expanded it to

WASHINGTON — When or congressional immunity, which-"That isn't worth perjuring my-

self for." "How loyal are you, Miss Pe-

"I'm loyal to a point, but this job is nothing to write home about." "Suppose I asked you to smuggle out some very important documents under your dress on your back. Would you do it for me?"

"Sure, if you're looking for a sexual harassment suit." "Please, Miss Peters, I picked you for this job because you had the makings of a first-class shredder and paragraph alterer. We may have to move against the FBI at

any time. Are you willing to go that

"Yes, because I respect you and everything you stand for — except for one thing. You might take the Fifth Amendment and leave me holding the bag."

"This country's security is at stake, so start deleting." "What do you want me to de-

"Everything in pile A. Then I want you to shred everything in pile B. After that mix them in pile C. put them in your boots and trot out of the building." "Why should I do that?"

"Because that's what Fawn would do if she were here right

"Boy, all you hear around here is

what Fawn would do."
"I'm sorry I blew my stack, Miss
Peters. Here is \$60 worth of traveler's checks. Shred them and spring kie them over Bloomingdale's.

"Okay. Is there anything else you want me to do before I start hitting the word processor?" Be careful, Miss Peters. The

things you type on that processor could start World War III," "Why didn't you say so? What keys shouldn't I use?" It is not your job to ask. Fawn

her computer and what came out. Do you know why?"
"No, I don't." Because she was a team player. And do you know what made Fawn

never questioned what went into

"None "She had the promise of limited

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# 'Buddy' Films: A New Twist

By Michael E. Ross New York Times Service

TN the recent film "Lethal I Weapon," the two protagonists (Danny Glover and Mel Gibson) meet for the first time in a manner that is a painful but apt metaphor for much of race relations today: volatile, contentious, explosive, both men victims of mistaken identity.

From this beginning, however, the two men develop an on-thejob friendship that forms the emotional glue of the film. It is the latest manifestation of one of Hollywood's sturdiest and most successful conventions: the bud-

Such alliances are nothing new; they are part of a wide range of films, from "The Defiant Ones" to "Beverly Hills Cop II." that inhabit the American cinematic lywood's perception of the blackwhite experience in the United prising his "Beverly Hills Cop" States. What we're seeing is a role as Axel Foley, a brash Devariation on an established troit police detective, Eddie Murtheme: the buddy film as a bira-

tions, intended to capitalize on as

the estimation of critics, suggest a the Three Musketeers gone West pattern of casting at work, if not -that addresses the biracial budan outright formula: • "Stir Crazy" (1980). Richard ion.

this comedy about two bank employees bungling their way into prison after being implicated in a robbery.

matic origins perhaps beginning with "The Defiant Ones" (1958), directed by Stanley Kramer. In that film, Sidney Pointer and Tony

in this crime adventure story of a wrists. Pursued cross-country af-San Francisco cop (Noite) forced ter escaping from a wrecked pris-to form a fragile alliance with a on van, the two men are at first streetwise convict (Murphy). Di- bitter enemies and later reluctant rected by Walter Hill, the film allies.

was acclaimed for vigorous characterizations and gritty realism.

"Crossroads" (1986). Ralph Macchio and Joe Seneca starred as a duo of musicians - one a cocky Juilliard-trained guitarist, the other an irascible blues veter-

an -who team up for a trip to the

· "Running Scared" (1986). Billy Crystal and Gregory Hines are two Chicago cops fantasizing about getting out of the law-en-forcement business and retiring to a life in Florida.

blues country of Mississippi.

• "Round Midnight" (1986). Dexter Gordon and François Cluzet star in a story based on the real-life relationship between the jazz great Bud Powell and Francis Paudras, the young French de-signer who befriended him in Eutope. This Academy Award-winning film, directed by Bertrand landscape. What is new, or at Tavernier, is one of the more releast relatively unexplored, is the cent, and more poignant, evocasuggestion of a subtle shift in Hol-tions of the buddy form.

· "Beverly Hills Cop II." Rephy returns to Beverly Hills seekrial phenomenon, the buddy system revisited.

Such films have generated differing opinions on whether they the film, which has grossed \$83.9 are serendipitous accidents - the million in the United States since chemistry between two stars who opening May 20, Murphy re-es-just happen to be of different tablishes old ries with characters races — or deliberate calcula- portrayed by Judge Reinhold, John Ashton and Ronny Cox. big an audience as possible. The relationship between them, Several recent films, successful police officers all posits a modern at the box office, if not always in all-for-one-for-all philosophy dy formula, albeit in wacky fash-

Pryor and Gene Wilder starred in But all of these films have the-• "48 Hrs." (1982). Eddie Curris portray two escaped pris-Murphy and Nick Nolte starred oners shackled together at the



expression of interdependence, a theme that was not lost on some critics. Bosley Crowther of The

New York Times called the film "a strong, stark symbolization of an abstract truism" and "a remarkably apt and dramatic visualization of a social idea - the same formula - protagonists of idea of men of different races brought together to face misfortune in a bond of brotherhood. Each is the victim of cruel oppressions, each has his hopes and

A common assertion among producers and directors is that they cast films race-neutrally —

dreams."

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

**Buddies**. black and white: Gregory Hines and Billy Crystal in "Running Scared."

Danny Glover and Mel Gibson "Lethal

Inherent in their bondage is an that is, with little or no attention to ethnic status. Joel Silver was co-producer of "48 Hrs." a film that garnered more than \$77 million in showings in American theaters. Now, nearly five years later, "Lethal Weapon," a film with much the

Weapon."

different races in a police thriller "Lethal Weapon," which Silver

good director, a good premise, with funny moments and good action. If it all works, then you've got a hit movie. With Mel (Gibson) and Danny (Glover), it Silver admits to a preference

stars," Silver said. "You get a

for varied casts — "I like a lot of color in my movies, Asian actors, Latin actors, black actors" - but insists that his films do not deliberately observe a racial quota. "The original cast for '48 Hrs." was to be Lee Marvin and Gene Hackman," he said. Harlan Jacobsen, co-editor of

Film Comment magazine, dis-"I don't think any producer

wants to create a controversial story along racial lines, a story of a wrong that might prove to be on the cutting edge of people's think-ing. That would be box-office poi-

"But if people say they are not cognizant that they're pairing a black actor with a white actor, they're not being entirely forthcoming about the chemistry that ultimately translates into market-

ing strategy.
"It's clear that Hollywood is staying away from racial topics." Jacobsen said. "Most of these may eclipse the drawing power Jacobsen said. "Most of these of "48 Hrs" at the box office. pairings cater to some desire to see blacks and whites together, also co-produced, has earned over but many movies give people per-\$58 million in the United States mission to have their stereotypes. and Canada since opening March These films also cater to our pre-6. "You hope and pray that there conceptions - and they're marwill be chemistry between your keted that way."

# **PEOPLE**

Béjart, Dance Company To Move From Brussels

Maurice Bejart, founder and director of the Brussels-based Balle of the 20th Century, confirmed that contract expires at the end of this month and move his 60-member company to Lausanne, Switzerland. He notified the Belgian Education Ministry from Levine where the company is on tour. The apparent basis of his decision is a conflict with Gerard Morties are a conflict with Gerard Morties. conflict with Gerard Mortier, direc-tor since 1981 of the Theatre de la Monnaie, where Bejart has been based for 27 years. The French choreographer accuses Mortier of hav. ing neglected the dance company in favor of strengthening the theater's operatic activities. Bejart, 60, has been closely associated with Fig. hope Bramschweig, a Swiss indus-trialist, in the founding of the Prix de Lausanne, a competition for young dancers, and more recently a competition for young chorcographers due to start next year.

corde made one of its shortest and slowest journeys over the weekend when a professional strongman hauled it 40 feet across the tarmac at London's Heathrow Airport in a feat for charity. David Gauder, 32, taking a footbold in a ladder-like contraption on the ground, gripped a rope attached to the 91-ton ancraft and hauled until he got the plane to roll. Gauder, who is 5-loot-7 and weighs 240 pounds (1.7 meters and 109 kilograms), has pre-viously pulled a 40-ton tractor trailer and halted two moving powerboats. Gauder, of Birmingham, says his daily diet includes 25 eggs. five pounds of bananas, a chicken, six pints of milk, two 32-onnee steaks and baked potatoes.

is starring in a documentary on AIDS in which he criticizes the U.S. government. He told Newsweek that conservatives view acquired immune deficiency syn-drome as a punishment for homosexuality, and in a public service announcement made to accompany the documentary decries the lack of government effort to battle AIDS. "Let somebody in Washington know you don't think enough is being done. Write to your congressman — or to someone, higher up," he says with a smile in mute film

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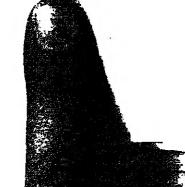
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